# The Hong Kong Daily Press.

No. 5432 號二十三百四千五第 光緒乙亥年三月十四日 HONGKONG, MONDAY, 19TH APRIL, 1875. 一拜禮 號四十月九英 港香 [PRICE $2½ PER MONTH.


## Arrivals.

April 17, GLENGYLE, Brit. str., 1,265, Martin, Shanghai 10th April, and Ningpo 14th, General.—BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.
April 17, H.I.C.M. gunboat PENG-CHAO-HAI, Palmer, from Cheung-chow.
April 17, VESTA, German bk., 302, R. Dirks, Whampoa 15th April, General.—MELCHERS & Co.
April 17, TERESA, Spanish bark, 261, F. Cobada, Talbas Island 7th April, Timber.—SIEMSSEN & Co.
April 17, CHOW SYE, Siamese ship, 420, Stahmeyer, Bangkok 26th February, Rice.—CHINESE.
April 17, BENEDICTA, German schooner, 247, J. P. Jensen, Singapore March 16th, Timber and Rice.—WM. PUSTAU & Co.
April 17, W. H. BESSE, American sh., 1,026, W. H. Besse, Sydney 5th February, Coals.—ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.
April 17, GLORY, Siamese bark, 427, Sartorph, Bangkok 11th March, Rice and Wood.—TACK-MEE & Co.
April 17, YANGTSZE, British str., 782, R. Cass, Shanghai 10th April, and Swatow 16th, General.—SIEMSSEN & Co.
April 17, AMOY, British steamer, 814, G. H. Drowes, Shanghai 14th April; General.—SIEMSSEN & Co.
April 18, KYIK, British brig, 187, Thomsen, Chefoo April 7th, General.—ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.
April 18, CHINA, German str., 642, P. H. Hennings, Canton April 17th, General.—SIEMSSEN & Co.
April 18, ÆGEAN, British str., 836, Stewart, London 19th February, and Penang, General.—HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
April 18, VIKING, British str., 1,686, R. S. Tannock, Glasgow 6th February, and Singapore 9th April, General.—MELCHERS & Co.
April 18, CROCUS, British str., 2,010, R. H. Joy, Siagon 13th April, Rice.—AH YON.
April 18, NESTOR, British str., 1,414, Courtney, Liverpool 13th February, and Singapore 10th April, General.—BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.
April 18, UNION, Spanish sch., 182, T. Mericaco Nabarria, Manila 8th April, General.—REMEDIOS & Co.
April 18, STARLIGHT, Siamese brig, 239, T. Benedictsen, Bangkok 3rd March, Rice and General.—CHINESE.
April 18, NANKIN, Brit. str., 1830, Brace, Saigon 13th April, Rice.—SIEMSSEN & Co.

## Clearances.

AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE, APRIL 17TH.

*Yesso*, str., for East Coast.
*Hankow*, str., for Shanghai.
*Swatow*, str., for Canton.
*Yotung*, str., for Swatow.

## Departures.

April 17, WITCH, for London.
April 18, HANKOW, str., for Shanghai.
April 18, PANAY, str., for Manila.
April 18, SWATOW, str., for Canton.
April 18, YANGTSZE, str., for Canton.
April 18, FORMOSA, str., for Amoy.
April 18, AMOY, str., for Canton.

## Passengers.

ARRIVED.

Per *Glengyle*, str., from Shanghai and Ningpo:—
Mr. Boig, and 17 Chinese.
Per *Yangtsze*, str., from Shanghai, &c.:—
174 Chinese.
Per *Ægean*, str., from London, &c.:—
16 Chinese.
Per *Amoy*, str., from Shanghai:—
2 Europeans and 94 Chinese.
Per *Nestor*, str., from Liverpool, &c.:—
Mr. and Mrs. Penfolk, Capts. Bassat and Hawthorne.
Per *Kvik*, from Chefoo:—
2 Chinese.
Per *Nanhin*, str., from Saigon:—
30 Chinese.

DEPARTED.

Per *Hankow*, str., for Shanghai:—
4 Cabin.

TO DEPART.

Per *Yesso*, str., for East Coast:—
Mr. and Mrs. Firth, 1 Cabin and 100 Chinese.
Per *Yotung*, str., for Swatow:—
50 Chinese.

## Reports.

The British steamship *Ægean* reports left London on 19th Feb., and had strong breezes and fine weather throughout.

The Spanish bark *Teresa* reports left Talbas Island on 7th April, and had fine weather throughout.

The British steamship *Yangtsze* reports left Shanghai on 10th April, and Swatow on the 16th, and had moderate breeze and thick hazy weather, with passing showers, throughout.

The British brig *Kvik* reports left Chefoo on 7th April, and had fine weather and variable winds throughout till the last 2 days, then hazy weather to port.

The British steamship *Crocus* reports left Saigon on 13th April, and had light variable winds to the Paracels; thence to port strong Easterly winds with heavy head sea.

The Siamese bark *Glory* reports left Bangkok on 11th March. Had calms in the Gulf. In the China Sea strong monsoon, the last 2 days strong gales and thick weather from the EN.E., accompanied with squalls.

The German bark *Benedicta* reports left Singapore on 16th March, and had fine weather till the last 2 days; then got thick and hazy weather with rain to arrival.

The British steamship *Nestor* reports left Liverpool on 13th February, and Singapore on 10th April, and had fine weather the first part; the latter part strong breeze and cloudy weather.

The British steamer *Nankin* reports left Saigon on the 13th April, had first and middle part light and variable winds; the latter part heavy N.E. gale and high sea. Passed on 15th instant a French bark, name unknown, bound North.

The Siamese ship *Chow Sye* reports left Bangkok on 26th February. Had Northerly breezes and fine weather as far as 16 North lat. then fine weather and light S.E. winds for a few days; from about 20 North strong N.E. and East winds to port.

The British steamship *Glengyle* reports left Shanghai on April 10th, and Ningpo on 14th, had strong winds from the S.W. to Ningpo, to Hongkong moderate N.E. winds with hazy weather. At 8 A.M. on 16th passed a 2-masted steamer off Chapel Island, name unknown; at 9 A.M. on 17th passed British steamer *Emeralda*, bound to Hongkong.

(*For continuation of Shipping Reports see third page.*)

## Auction Sales To-day.

*None.*

## To be Let.

TO LET.
*With Possession on 1st of April.*
THE PREMISES now occupied by the INDO-CHINESE SUGAR COMPANY, LIMITED, as OFFICES, consisting of Four ROOMS on the First Floor, situated in Bank Buildings. Rent $75 per month. Apply to
T. ALGAR,
9, *Hollywood Road.*
tf 392 Hongkong, 10th March, 1875.

TO LET.
SOME HOUSES on PEDDAR'S HILL No. 5, SEYMOUR TERRACE.
Apply to
DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.
tf 512 Hongkong, 17th April, 1875.

TO LET.
HOUSE No. 2, Chancery Lane. Rent, $40.
Apply to
J. F. TAVARES,
*At Messageries Maritimes Co.'s Office.*
15d 583 Hongkong, 16th April, 1875.

TO LET.
A FIRST-CLASS GRANITE GODOWN on the Praya, Wanchai.
Apply to
S. E. BURROWS & SONS.
tf 453 Hongkong, 29th March, 1875.

TO LET.
NO. 4 PECHILI TERRACE, Elgin Street.
Apply to
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
tf 578 Hongkong, 15th April, 1875.

TO LET.
*With Immediate Possession.*
TWO NICE HOUSES Nos. 2 and 4, and the GODOWNS Nos. 1A, 2A, and 4A, on Praya East, Mar. Lot 65.
Apply to
SPANISH PROCURATION,
10, *Caine Road.*
515 Hongkong, 2nd April, 1875.

TO LET.
NO. 2, WESTBOURNE VILLAS, Bonham Road. Apply to
G. FALCONER & Co.
346 Hongkong, 2nd March, 1875.

TO LET,
*With Immediate Possession.*
THE Detached PREMISES situated on Inland Lot 169, Graham Street, (recently occupied by Messrs. E. SCHELLHASS & Co.) consisting of DWELLING HOUSE, OFFICE, and Four GODOWNS.
Also, the DWELLING HOUSES Nos. 8, 9, and 10, Upper Mosque Terrace. Gas and Water laid on.
Apply to
T. G. LINSTEAD.
252 Hongkong, 8th March, 1875.

TO LET,
*With Possession on the 15th April.*
THE HOUSE and PREMISES known as "CRAIGELLACHIE," situated on the Bonham Road, and now in the occupation of E. JENSEN, Esq.
Good STABLING. Gas and Water laid on.
Apply to
ED. SHARP & TOLLER,
*Solicitors.*
tf 422 Hongkong, 15th March, 1875.

TO LET.
THE Premises known as the "THE WOODLANDS," newly painted and in Good Order.
Apply to
REMEDIOS & Co.
tf 131 Hongkong, 22nd January, 1875.

TO LET,
TWO DWELLING HOUSES and OFFICES, Nos. 14 and 16, Stanley Street, lately in the occupation of Messrs. RAYNAL & Co., which have recently been thoroughly repaired. Possession may be had from May 1st.
*With Immediate Possession.*
PREMISES No. 44, Queen's Road, lately in the occupation of Messrs. G. DUBOST & Co.
HOUSE No. 35, Wellington Street, thoroughly repaired, lately in the occupation of Messrs. ROSE & Co.
DWELLING HOUSE No. 2, Gough Street, lately in the occupation of Mr. L. J. GUTIERREZ.
DWELLING HOUSE and OFFICE, No. 20, Stanley Street.
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
tf 2050 Hongkong, 23rd February, 1875.

TO LET.
THE whole, or part, of the Residence known as "THE HERMITAGE."
Apply to
T. ALGAR,
9, *Hollywood Road.*
tf 977 Hongkong, 23rd June, 1874.

TO LET.
THE PREMISES at present occupied by THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Queen's Road.
Apply to
G. FALCONER.
tf 1070 Hongkong, 7th July, 1874.

COOKTOWN.

THE QUEENSLAND NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE—BRISBANE.
BRANCHES—COOKTOWN, and all the PRINCIPAL TOWNS of the COLONY.
Agents in Hongkong and China,
The ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
PAID-UP CAPITAL,...5,000,000 of Dollars.
RESERVE FUND..... 100,000 of Dollars.

*Court of Directors:*—
Chairman—AD. ANDEE, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—A. F. HEARD, Esq.
E. R. Bellilios, Esq. | W. H. Forbes, Esq.
J. E. Cordes, Esq. | H. Hoppius, Esq.
E. D. Sassoon, Esq.
*Chief Manager.*
Hongkong—James Greig, Esq.,
*Manager.*
Shanghai—Ewen Cameron, Esq.
*London Bankers—London and County Bank.*

HONGKONG.
INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.
On Fixed Deposits:—
For 3 months' 2 per cent. per annum
6 „ 4 „ „
12 „ 5 „ „
LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.
*Credits*—granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
*Drafts*—granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.
JAMES GREIG, *Chief Manager.*
Offices of the Corporation,
No. 1, Queen's Road East,
Hongkong, 18th February, 1875.

CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED).
NOTICE.
POLICIES granted at current rates on Marine Risks to all parts of the World. In accordance with the Company's Articles of Association, Two-thirds of the Profits are distributed annually to Contributors, whether Shareholders or not, in proportion to the net amount of Premia contributed by each, the remaining third being carried to Reserve Fund.
OLYPHANT & Co.,
*General Agents.*
tf 951 Hongkong, 17th April, 1875.

NOW ON SALE.
THE HOUSEHOLD COMPANION AND STUDENT'S FIRST ASSISTANT,
By Dr. DEVAN, with many Additions, Corrections, and Dr. WILLIAMS' Orthography.
PRICE: In Paper Wrapper.....$1.50
Neatly Bound.....$2.00
Apply at the *Daily Press* Office.

## Notices of Firms.

THE Undersigned has been appointed AGENT at this Port for Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co., of London.
OFFICE—*No. 6, Stanley Street.*
W. H. NOTLEY.
tf 1765 Hongkong, 24th October, 1874.

NOTICE.
I HAVE this day Established myself at this Port as MERCHANT and GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT under the Style and Firm of
MALCAMPO & Co.
JOAQUIM MALCAMPO QUIOGA.
6m 534 Amoy, 12th April, 1875.

NOTICE.
MR. ALFRED THOMAS MANGER has this day been admitted a Partner in our Firm.
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
1829 Hongkong, 2nd November, 1874.

NOTICE.
THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. FREDERICK WILLIAM COBBE in our Firm ceases from and after this date.
COARE, LIND & Co.
3m 188 Canton, February 1st, 1875.

NOTICE.
THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. THOMAS PICKERING DROWN, in our Firm, ceased on the 10th November, 1873.
E. VINCENT & Co.
Swatow, China, 10th October, 1874.

MR. COLIN CAMPBELL WILLIAMS is this day admitted a Partner in our Firm.
E. VINCENT & Co.
Swatow, China, 10th October, 1874. [tf 1689

NOTICE.
WE have Established ourselves as MERCHANTS and COMMISSION AGENTS at Hongkong, and in Formosa at Takao and Taiwanfoo, under the Style of
TAYLOR & THOMPSON.
WILLIAM HENRY TAYLOR.
GEORGE MORTIMER THOMPSON.
6m 379 Hongkong, 17th February, 1875.

NOTICE.
WE have authorized Mr. S. GODFREY BIRD to sign our Firm from date.
DODD & Co.
50d 558 Amoy, 9th April, 1875.

YANGTSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF SHANGHAI.
NOTICE.
ON and after this date the above Association will allow a Brokerage of THIRTY-THREE and ONE-THIRD PER CENT. (33⅓ %) on Local Risks only.
RUSSELL & Co.,
*Agents.*
tf 1800 Hongkong, 4th June, 1874.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $50,000 on any one
FIRST-CLASS RISK,
at Current Rates.
A RETURN OF TWENTY PER CENT. (20 %) will be made on the premium charged on all Insurances, such RETURN being payable on the issue of the Policy.
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
*Agents,*
*Imperial Fire Insurance Company.*
333 Hongkong, 1st March, 1874.

CHINA AND JAPAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.
NOTICE.
AFTER this date, a brokerage of Thirty-three and one-third per cent. (33⅓%) will be allowed by this Agency on risks to ports in CHINA, JAPAN, the PHILIPPINES, and the STRAITS.
On risks to all other ports, the brokerage will be ten per cent. (10 %) only.
WM. PUSTAU & Co.,
*Agents.*
tf 131 Hongkong, 21st January, 1874.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER AND SPECIAL ACTS OF PARLIAMENT.
*Established 1809.*
CAPITAL—£2,000,000.
THE Undersigned, Agents at Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE, to the extent of £10,000 on any Building, or on Merchandise in the same, at the following rates, subject to a discount of 20 %:
Detached and semi-detached Dwelling Houses removed from Town, and their Contents..... ¼ per cent. per annum.
Other Dwelling Houses, used strictly as such, and their Contents..... ½ „ „
Godowns, Offices, Shops, &c., and their Contents..... 1 „ „
SHORT PERIOD INSURANCES.
Not exceeding ten days, ¼ of the annual rate.
Not exceeding one month..... ¼
Above 1 month, and not exceeding 3 months..... ½
Above 3 months, and not exceeding 6 months..... ¾
Above 6 months..... the full annual rate.
GILMAN & Co.,
*Agents.*
tf 1903 Hongkong, 8th May, 1874.

YANG-TSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF SHANGHAI.
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS 600,000 TAELS.
POLICIES granted on *Marine Risks* to all parts of the World, at current rates.
This Association will, until further notice, provide out of the earnings, first for an interest dividend of 15% for shareholders on Capital, and thereafter distribute among Policy holders annually, in cash, ALL the profits of the Underwriting Business *pro rata* to amount of premium contributed.
RUSSELL & Co.,
*Agents.*
tf 1089 Hongkong, 9th July, 1872.

THE SECOND COLONIAL SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.
THE Undersigned, having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above Company, call SPECIAL ATTENTION OF SHIPPERS to the low rate of premium charged for all steamer risks, besides which a Brokerage of THIRTY-THREE and ONE-THIRD PER CENT. (33⅓ %) will be allowed on risks to ports in China, Japan, the Philippines, and the Straits. On risk to all other ports the Brokerage will be FIFTEEN PER CENT. (15%) only.
SIEMSSEN & Co.,
*Agents.*
tf 1028 Hongkong, 1st July, 1874.

POSITIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
CHAS. B. MORGAN
*Agent.*
1y 943 Hongkong, 18th June, 1874.

## Auctions.

CANTON.
HOUSE FOR SALE.
THE HOUSE at present occupied by the Undersigned, and known as the BRITISH WEST INDIAN EMIGRATION AGENCY, will be sold by
PUBLIC AUCTION
(unless previously disposed of by Private Sale) on the Premises, on
*WEDNESDAY,*
the 5th May, at 11 o'clock A.M.
THEOS. SAMPSON.
21d 580 Canton, 13th April, 1875.

FOR SALE.
TO be Sold shortly, by PUBLIC AUCTION, unless previously disposed of by Private Contract,—
A Pair of BAY ARABS, MAIL PHAETON, and DOUBLE HARNESS, complete, the Property of T. PYKE, Esq.
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.,
tf 542 Hongkong, 8th April, 1875.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG.
A. McDONALD AND OTHERS
v.
J. McDONALD AND ANOTHER.
THE Undersigned has received instructions to Sell by
PUBLIC AUCTION.
Under a Decree of the said Court,
*On the Premises,*
ON A DAY TO BE NAMED, of which Notice will be given,—
All that PIECE or PARCEL of GROUND, situate, lying, and being at Victoria in the Island of Hongkong, abutting on the North side thereof on the Praya, and measuring thereon One hundred feet; on the South side thereof on a Public Road, and measuring thereon One hundred and twelve feet; on the East side thereof on a close registered in the Land Office as Marine Lot Number One hundred and eighty-five, and measuring thereon Two hundred and ninety-two feet; and on the West side thereof on a Public Street, and measuring thereon Three hundred and forty feet, which said Piece or Parcel of GROUND contains in the whole Thirty-one thousand six hundred square feet, and is registered in the Land Office as Marine Lot Number One hundred and eighty-four. For the unexpired term of Nine hundred and ninety-nine years commencing from Twenty-fifth day of June, 1861, at a Yearly Crown Rent of $240; with the PATENT SLIP thereon, and all WORKING GEAR connected with the same, and all the BUILDINGS erected thereon, comprising Dwelling House, Machine and Blacksmith's Shops and Engine House.
The above will be offered in One Lot, which will include the GOODWILL of the Business now carried on at the West Point Patent Slip.
*And,*
At the same time and place, will be Sold the STEAM TUG *Blue Bell*, measuring 75 feet over all, 14 ft. 6 in. Beam, 7 ft. 6 in. Hold, in complete order, built of TEAK throughout and COPPER FASTENED.
*Also,*
The STOCK, comprising:—
Copper Bars and Plates, Yellow Metal Round, Square, Plate, Bar and Angle Iron. Boiler Tubes, Rivets, Nuts and Bolts. Blacksmith's tools, Forges, Bellows and Anvils, Taps and Dies. Copper and Iron Nails. Brass Screws, Chains of various sizes, Steel, &c., &c.
*And,*
A QUANTITY OF TIMBER.
The Slip can receive vessels of 1,500 tons, and has docked a vessel of 1,400 tons capacity, *and is in complete working order.*
TERMS OF SALE FOR THE MARINE LOT, PATENT SLIP, AND BUILDINGS.—One half of the purchase money to be paid on the fall of the hammer, and balance on completion of the Deed of Transfer of the Leasehold Property, the expenses of which to be paid by the purchaser. Before the delivery of the other Lots, Cash must be paid in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. All Lots with all faults and errors of description to be at purchaser's risk from the fall of hammer, and subject to the approval of the Court.
Further Particulars can be obtained from Messrs. CALDWELL and BRERETON, Solicitors, 29, Queen's Road.
J. M. ARMSTRONG,
*Auctioneer.*
237 Hongkong, 9th February, 1875.

BATAVIA SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—
MARINE RISKS.
Policies at current rates, payable either here, in London, or at the principal ports of India, Australia, and the East.
A BROKERAGE of THIRTY-THREE and ONE-THIRD PER CENT. will be allowed on all LOCAL RISKS.
FIRE RISKS.
Policies granted on First-class Buildings to an extent of $20,000.
A DISCOUNT of TWENTY PER CENT. (20%) upon the current local rates will be allowed on all premium charged for insurance; such discount being deducted at the time of the issue of policy.
RUSSELL & Co.,
*Agents.*
1 Hongkong, 1st January, 1874.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER OF HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE THE FIRST, A.D. 1720.
THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation, are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—
MARINE DEPARTMENT.
Policies at current rates, payable either here, in London, or at the principal Ports of India, China, and Australia.
FIRE DEPARTMENT.
Policies issued for long or short periods at current rates.
A discount of 20 % allowed.
LIFE DEPARTMENT.
Policies issued for sums not exceeding $5,000, on reasonable terms.
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
tf 1363 Hongkong, 26th July, 1872.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.
AGENCIES at all the Treaty Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore, Saigon and Penang.
Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance granted at the rates of Premium current at the above-mentioned Ports.
No charge for Policy fees.
JAS. B. COUGHTRIE,
*Secretary.*
Hongkong, 1st November, 1871. [tf 885

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to GRANT INSURANCES at Current Rates.
MELCHERS & Co.,
*Agents, Royal Insurance Company.*
tf 1780 Hongkong, 28th October, 1874.

NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY AT HAMBURG.
THE Undersigned having been appointed AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to GRANT INSURANCES to the extent of $65,000, on first-class risks at current rates.
MELCHERS & Co.
tf 674 Hongkong, 1st May, 1874.

## Intimations.

WANTED an Assistant BOOKKEEPER (Portuguese) for one of the Coast Ports. Applicants must send Certificates of Ability to "M. R. S.," care of the Office of this Paper.
7d 588 Hongkong, 17th April, 1875.

NOTICE TO SHIP MASTERS.
OPIUM AND SPIRITS FARMS IN COCHIN-CHINA.
IN Pursuance of the Ordinances enacted by the Governor, Intimation is hereby given that Ship Masters have to make known at the Harbour-master's or Farmers' Offices, on their arrival in Saigon, any quantity of Opium or Spirits of any kind which may have been shipped on board of their Vessels, failing which they are liable to the Penalties specified therein.
(Ord. 5, Oct., 1871, Art. VII., XVI., XVII.)
( „ 13, Sept., 1873, „ XIII.)
Les Fermiers de l'Opium et des Alcools,
BANHAP & CIE.
Vu le Président du Conseil d'Admon.,
A. SPOONER,
6m 106 Saigon, January, 1875.

FOR SALE.
THE Well known and long Established BUSINESS of McALISTER & Co., Ship-chandlers and General Merchants, Singapore.
tf 283 Singapore, 10th February, 1875.

FOR SALE.
A PAIR of MARINE ENGINES, 80 Horse-Power, direct acting inverted Cylinders 40 inches diameter, 2 feet 6 inches stroke, common Jet Condensers, in good working order. All connections complete, with 62 feet of 7½ inches Shafting, and two Propellers 10 feet 6 inches diameter; have been in use for a few years.
For Particulars, apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
364 Hongkong, 4th March, 1875.

CONSULAT DE FRANCE À HONGKONG.
MONSIEUR A. SIENKIEWICZ a remis aujourd'hui le service à M. I. Pichon qui le remplacera pendant son absence en qualité de Consul intérimaire de France à Hongkong et à Macao.
20 Mars, 1875. [tf 463

NOTICE.
A LADY of much Experience, residing near London, is prepared to take the ENTIRE CHARGE of TWO or THREE YOUNG CHILDREN requiring Change of Climate, to bring up and educate with her own Younger Ones. A Superior and Happy Home offered, with every care and comfort. Terms, £105 per annum for one, or £180 for two. Highest References given. Apply to THOMAS HORWOOD, Esq., Solicitor, 7, New Broad Street, London. [511

NOTICE.
HONGKONG—CAPE D'AGUILAR LIGHT.
NOTICE is hereby given, that a Light will be exhibited on *Cape d'Aguilar* on and after the 16th of April next.
The Illuminating Apparatus is *fixed Dioptric of the First Order* showing a *White Light* on the following Bearings, which are *Magnetic* and taken from *Seaward*.
1.—From S. 45° ½ W. to N. 53° ½ W. Between these Bearings the light is obscured by the Islets of the *Nine Pins*, and the Islet just *South of Waglan*.
The Light is then obscured by *Soonhong Island*.
2.—From N. 21° ½ W. to N. 42° W.
The Light is then obscured by the *Lemas Islands*, and the *Islands to the Southward of them*.
3.—From N. 33° E. to N. 69° E. Between these Bearings the Light is obscured to Vessels to the *South Westward of Long Tiny Island*, and the *Island of the Lamcum Group*.
4.—The *Talkong Channel* with the exception of a small portion obscured by *Shisko Head*.
The focal plane of the Light is 200 feet above mean sea level, and in clear weather it should be seen at a distance of 23 Nautical Miles.
The Tower is round, of stone 30 feet high, with a total height from its base to the lantern vane of 57 feet.
The Dwellings and Boundary Walls are painted White.
The Lighthouse is in Latitude 22° 12' 14" N., Longitude 114° 15' 44" E.
H. G. THOMSETT, R.N.,
*Harbour Master, &c.*
Harbour Department,
Hongkong, 19th March, 1875. [1m 479

NOTICE.
TO SHIPPERS OF CARGO TO AMERICA.
THE Undersigned have been authorized by the Central Pacific Rail Road Company, to Grant *Through Bills of Lading* for Cargo shipped both by Sailing Vessels and Steamers to San Francisco for transportation to Principal Points in the United States and Canada.
For Particulars, apply to
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.
tf 340 Hongkong, 1st March, 1875.

NOW ON SALE.
THE "CHRONICLE & DIRECTORY" For 1875.
Apply at
THE *DAILY PRESS* OFFICE.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.
THE Undersigned is prepared to Grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $45,000 on First-class Risks.
A Discount of Twenty per cent. (20 %) upon the Current Local Rates of Premia will be allowed upon Insurances effected with this Office.
T. G. LINSTEAD,
*Agent, Sun Fire Office.*
1335 Hongkong, 26th August, 1874.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.
THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company at Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai, and Hankow and are prepared to grant Insurances at Current Rates.
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
tf 1958 Hongkong, 15th October, 1868.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents to the above Company at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $40,000, on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
tf 717 Hongkong, 9th November, 1868.

LONDON AND PROVINCIAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.
THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above Company are prepared to grant Marine risks at current rates.
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
tf 471 Hongkong, 1st March, 1874.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
FROM this date, until further notice, a discount of Twenty per cent. (20%) upon the current local rates of premia will be allowed upon insurances effected with this Company.
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,
*Agents.*
tf 1192 Hongkong, 27th June, 1872.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.
FROM this date, until further notice, a discount of Twenty per cent. (20%) upon the current local rate of premia will be allowed upon insurances effected with this Company.
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,
*Agents.*
tf 1193 Hongkong, 27th June, 1872.

## Intimations.

NOTICE.
ANY CLAIMS against the British Barque *Ceylon* must be sent in to the Undersigned before Noon of TO-DAY, the 19th instant, or they will not be recognised.
MELCHERS & Co.,
*Agents.*
2d 590 Hongkong, 17th April, 1875.

S. S. *GLENFALLOCH*, FROM LONDON AND SINGAPORE.
ALL CLAIMS against the above Steamer must be sent in to the Undersigned on or before TO-MORROW, *the 20th instant*, or they will not be recognized.
GILMAN & Co.,
*Agents.*
5d 581 Hongkong, 15th April, 1875.

*Ex P.M.S.S. "ALASKA."*
CALIFORNIA CORNED BEEF, for family use.
CALIFORNIA OX TONGUES.
CALIFORNIA CHEESE.
CALIFORNIA PINE APPLE CHEESE.
GOLDEN GATE BAKER'S EXTRA FLOUR.
MACEWEN, FRICKEL & Co.
10d 553 Hongkong, 10th April, 1875.

JOHN SKINKER, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.
Sole Agent on the Pacific Coast for Winchester Repeating Arms and Ammunition; Du Pont's Blasting and Sporting Powder; Lake Superior and Pacific Fuse Company's Safety Fuse. [1y 925 June 15

ESTABLISHED IN 1820.
C. LAZARUS AND CO.,
*Incorporated with Shearwood and Co.,*
BILLIARD TABLE MANUFACTURERS, AND GENERAL FURNISHING CONTRACTORS,
BY APPOINTMENT TO
HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY,
AND
H.E.H. THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH,
55, 59, 60, & 61, *Bentinck Street,*
CALCUTTA.
BILLIARD TABLES.
C. LAZARUS & Co.'s Billiard Tables are now the only ones appreciated in India, as a long and steady experience extending over 50 years has proved them to be the best and most suitable for the climate.
C. L. & Co. have received a large number of very flattering testimonials from all parts of India, China, Burmah, Ceylon, Manila, Java, Straits, and Persia, testifying to the superior make and quality of their Billiard Tables, and while thanking their Friends and Patrons in China for the liberal support so long extended to their firm, would, in soliciting further patronage, beg to mention the following facts which have conduced to the success their efforts have hitherto met with.
Every table is made of *solid wood, well seasoned and not veneered.*
The Cushions are constructed on an entirely new principle, introduced by C. L. and Co., and unlike that adopted by English makers, and are much more durable and lively than English-made cushions.
No table leaves C. L. and Co.'s premises until it has been standing ready finished for over 12 months, in order to ensure perfectly seasoned material.
Every article of furniture, also, that leaves C. LAZARUS and Co.'s Establishment, is guaranteed of Solid and Seasoned Wood.
C. L. & Co. have always ready a large stock of new Cushions on their peculiar principle, and which can be supplied for any table, the accurate length and breadth of the slate bed only being required.
C. L. and Co. have always in hand a large stock of Billiard, Pool and Pyramid Balls, Cues, Tips, Chalks, Cloth, and every requisite for the Billiard Table
Old Cushions renewed on C. LAZARUS & Co.'s peculiar principle, thereby making an old table as good as new.
BILLIARD LAMPS.
Six and Eight Light Lamps for Oil, or Kerosine, the latter with burners on the duplex principle, giving a light equal to twelve ordinary lamps.
Eighteen light ring burner Gas Pendants, with rod to suspend over table.
C. LAZARUS AND Co. have been appointed Sole Agents in India and the East for
THE NEW PATENT
ELECTRIC BILLIARD MARKER,
by means of which the score can be marked from the cushion of the table.
Price Lists, Catalogues, and all information may be obtained from
LANE, CRAWFORD AND CO.,
who have consented to act as
C. LAZARUS & CO.'S AGENTS
IN
HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, AND JAPAN,
and by whom
ALL ORDERS WILL BE RECEIVED
and forwarded to Calcutta by the EARLIEST opportunity. [1465

J. AND R. TENNENT'S ALE and PORTER.
DAVID CORSAR & SONS'
Merchant Navy
Navy Boiled
Long Flax } CANVAS.
Crown
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.
tf 1130 Hongkong, 11th May, 1867.

THE SWISS LLOYDS' TRANSPORT INSURANCE COMPANY, WINTERTHUR.

| | |
|---|---|
| *Subscribed Capital*..... | $1,000,000 |
| *Reserve Fund*..... | 115,000 |
| *And Co-insures with French Lloyd, Paris, Capital*..... } | 1,400,000 |
| *And with French Company, Paris, do.* | 1,000,000 |
| *Aggregate Capital*..... | $3,515,000 |

VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.,
AGENTS—HONGKONG AND CHINA,
WILL grant Policies at Current Rates on Marine Risks to all Ports of the World, allowing a Brokerage of—
*40 per cent. on Risks East of Singapore.*
*And 20 per cent. on Risks to Europe and America.*
1043 Hongkong, 1st April, 1875.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
THE Undersigned Agents are in receipt of instructions from the Board of Directors, authorizing them to issue Policies to the extent of £10,000 on any one First-class Risk, or to the extent of £15,000 on Adjoining Risks at Current Rates.
A Discount of 20 %, allowed.
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.,
*Agents.*
48 Hongkong, 8th January, 1875.

## Intimations.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY, AND FOOCHOW.
THE departure of the Steamship
"YESSO,"
for the above Ports is unavoidably POSTPONED until TO-DAY, the 19th instant; at 10 A.M.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
592 Hongkong, 17th April, 1875.

FOR SHANGHAI.
THE Steamship
"CHINA,"
P. H. Hennings, Master, will be despatched for the above Port TO-DAY (Monday), the 19th instant, at 3 P.M.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
SIEMSSEN & Co.
593 Hongkong, 19th April, 1875.

FOR NEW YORK.
THE A 1 German Barque
"PYRMONT,"
having the greater portion of her Cargo engaged, will load at this Port and Whampoa, and have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to
OLYPHANT & Co.
tf 594 Hongkong, 17th April, 1875.

ST. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL CHURCH.
ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF SEATHOLDERS.
THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Seatholders of ST. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL CHURCH, will be held at the Vestry on THURSDAY, the 29th inst., at 4 P.M., for the purpose of electing Two Trustees and an Auditor for the ensuing year, and for passing the Accounts of the Treasurer, under the Provisions of Clauses 4, 15, and 16 of Ord. 2 of 1847.
R. HAYWARD KIDD,
*Colonial Chaplain, Treasurer.*
13d 589 Hongkong, 16th April, 1875.

FOR SALE.
TAKOSIMA COAL at $8 per Ton, in Lots to suit Purchasers.
Apply to
THOS. G. GLOVER,
*East Point.*
587 Hongkong, 16th April, 1875.

FOR SALE.
THE British Brig
"BRITAIN'S PRIDE,"
of 178 Tons Register, about 5,000 piculs carrying capacity, now lying in this Harbor. The Vessel has just been thoroughly overhauled and newly coppered, being a good risk for insurance.
Inspection is invited.
For Particulars, apply to Captain RATSEY on board, or to the Undersigned.
EDUARD SCHELLHASS & Co.,
*Agents.*
7d 572 Hongkong, 14th April, 1875.

FOR SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED.
ONE of JOHN BROADWOOD & SON'S COTTAGE GRAND PIANOFORTES.
W. H. NOTLEY,
6, *Stanley Street.*
1m 538 Hongkong, 5th April, 1875.

## Notices to Consignees.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer *NESTOR* are hereby notified that the cargo is being discharged into Craft, and landed at the Godowns of the Undersigned, in both cases it will lie at Consignees' risk. The cargo will be

NOW READY.

BOUND VOLUMES of the *China Overland Trade Report* for the Year 1874. Price Ten Dollars.

Apply at the *Daily Press* Office.

Hongkong, 1st February, 1875.

# The Daily Press

HONGKONG, APRIL 19TH, 1875.

THE aborigines of the fair island of Formosa seem determined to make it warm for the Chinese there. Rumours have been received at Foochow of more fighting near Taiwanfoo, in which, as before, the Chinese troops have come off second best. The savages are evidently unawed by any display yet made of Chinese military power, and hold their foes in no little contempt. There can be small doubt that the Imperial troops are either very cowardly or officered by inefficient poltroons. Probably there is some truth in both suppositions. The Chinese, as a rule, have not shown much courage in facing a determined enemy, and their commanders have frequently been guilty of gross pusillanimity. When exposed to the onset of a force of any number, the rank and file are apt to get panic-stricken, the cry is raised, *Sauve qui peut!* a general rout ensues, and the officers allow themselves to be carried away with the stream, instead of endeavouring to rally their flying, recreant followers. The leader of the troops surprised and slaughtered by the aborigines in February last, however, behaved as a soldier should, and valiantly strove to retrieve his position. In doing so, Captain WANG lost his life, but preserved his honour. His second in command, LEE CHANG SHING, showed the white feather, and, bent on securing the safety of his own precious skin, basely deserted his superior. His care for his own safety, however, has not proved of much avail, for on the 7th instant, he was beheaded as a traitor and a coward. Few people will feel any commiseration for such a lily-livered knave, and fewer still will feel inclined to blame the Chinese Authorities for an act of discipline which is much needed now, if they are to make any stand against the aborigines. The latter are destined to put them to much cost and trouble, and it will be vastly increased if, whenever the Chinese troops meet the savages, they turn tail and ignominiously run. The Chinese Government can rule in Formosa only by firmness and determination. Every reverse which overtakes the soldiers of the Empire weakens their influence and emboldens the savages. The Japanese knew well what they were about when they pocketed their indemnity and cleared out of the island. It may be a tempting prize, from its rich stores of precious metals, and its fertile soil, but the ferocious and daring character of the lawless aborigines, and its proximity to the coast of China, would have rendered it a rather precarious possession. But for all that a day may come when the island may be plucked from the feeble hand of China unless her Government hastens to reduce its inhabitants to submission and order, and seeks in earnest to develop its extensive resources. The Authorities appear to be far more alive to the gravity of the case than they were. These defeats, and, possibly, public comment upon them, have roused them to some effort. A reinforcement of three hundred troops has been despatched in a gun-vessel to the assistance of those now operating against the aborigines. It is, however, doubtful whether such a contingent will prove equal to the task before them.

JACK ashore is usually his own most determined and inveterate enemy. He no sooner sets foot on land than he feels a most unslakeable thirst, and off he hies him to the nearest house of entertainment. There he is sure to meet some of his fellows, and probably also some lasers, the latter of whom fasten upon him like leeches, and in this society he is not long in lightening his purse, never too heavy, and putting an enemy into his mouth to steal away his brains. In this condition he is, of course, prey for the Philistines, and they seldom spare the luckless tar. What "Old Salt" remarks in his letter, which appeared in our impression of Saturday, is no doubt correct. The sailor comes on shore, gets drunk, and is then the victim of designing chair coolies. No doubt many sailors find their way to the Police Court who would never have appeared there, but for the interference of these fellows, who, *volens nolens*, will, if possible, have a "fare." But where is the remedy? Is it to be expected that a staff of constables should be kept specially to watch over the sailors as they land, and see that they do not get into trouble? Hardly, we think. Poor Jack Tar is addicted to this weakness, and he knows that it usually involves him into trouble. He walks into the snare with his eyes open. It is much to be regretted that such is the fact, and it is a great pity that so many temptations to inebriety beset the seaman wherever and whenever he lands. A good deal has been done in these days for him, and he is far less exposed to mischief than he was in old times. Sailors' Homes are now to be found in every important port, and have proved real havens of rest and security to the sailor. But he cannot be prevented from getting drunk, and if he does indulge too much he must perforce abide the consequences. At the same time it is to be hoped that the police will do their best to discriminate in cases of this kind, and strive to prevent chair coolies and others from taking advantage of sailors when in an incapable condition. The magistrates are not wont to be severe upon the sailor. They know his failing, and, like the rest of us, are not disposed to regard it harshly. The sailor is generally a good-hearted fellow at bottom, and his escapades are more pardonable than those of most other people. He is like a schoolboy released, like a bird out of its cage, and often, like them, finds that a too eager and heedless pursuit of the enjoyment of his new-found liberty ends in disaster.

It is notified in Saturday's *Government Gazette* that Mr. David H. Bailey has resumed the charge of the Consulate of the United States in this Colony.

At the Peak the maximum temperature recorded in the *Gazette* of Saturday during the past week was 71.5, the minimum 54.0; at the Harbour-Master's Office, Praya West, the maximum was 78, and the minimum 59. The greatest rainfall was on the 16th instant, when 2.67 inches fell.

The *Gazette* of Saturday contains a correction. The Assistant Harbour-master's name is McEwen; not MacEwen, as announced in last week's issue.

We are requested to state that the Special Jurors summoned for to-day (Monday), will not have to attend until to-morrow (Tuesday), on which day their attendance will be required at 10 o'clock a.m.

A notification in the *Gazette* of Saturday states that His Excellency the Administrator has been pleased to recognise provisionally M. L. Pichon as Acting Consul for France, during the absence of M. Sienkiewicz.

We beg to draw the attention of our readers to the change in the date of departure of the English mail. The *Khiva* will leave on Saturday next, the 24th instant, instead of the following Thursday.

From a return published in Saturday's *Gazette* of the revenue and expenditure, it appears that the total revenue for 1874 was $854,799.91, and the expenditure amounted to $921,479.54, showing an excess of expenditure over revenue of $66,679.63. The increased expenditure was incurred on public works and buildings.

The Band of H.M.'s 80th Regiment will perform, this evening, the following programme:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Quick March | "The Seasons" | Kuhner. |
| Overture | "Le Philtre" | Auber. |
| Valse | "Fairy Tale" | C. Faust. |
| Grand Selection | "L'Figlia Del Reggimento" | Donizetti. |
| Galop | "Immer Fidel" (Always Jolly.) | Zikoff. |

'God Save the Queen."

W. W. FRAYLING, Bandmaster.

From the annual report of the Colonial Surgeon, published in another column, it is satisfactory to find that the health of the Police and Military is much improved. There has been less sickness during the past year among the former than in 1873, and the deaths in hospital have been 8, as compared with 11 in 1873. There have also been fewer deaths among the troops. A new civil hospital is much needed, and Dr. Ayres is pleased to announce that a site has been secured for it, and the plans have arrived from England. The number of admissions to this hospital has decreased somewhat. Considerable damage was done to the Old Civil Hospital during the late destructive typhoon. The health of the prisoners in Victoria Gaol has been fairly good, only one death occurring during the year. The Contagious Diseases Ordinance has worked well in the colony. During the past year the European and American women have been brought under it. The general health of the colony has been fairly good, the death rate not having increased appreciably.

The *Singapore Times* of the 6th inst. says:—A serious case of wrecking was reported to the Police last week. A tongkang laden with gambier and pepper valued at over $2,000, coming round from Johore to Singapore, and having crew and passengers to the number of nearly thirty souls, struck on a sunken rock or a stake, and filled and sank in a few minutes. The crew and passengers all managed to reach some fishing stakes near the spot, and clung to these until they were taken up by some Malay fishing boats, which, for a consideration, brought them all to Singapore. The men who had charge of the wrecked boat and cargo at once bargained with four boats to go to the wreck and salve it, but on nearing the place saw, over the wreck, some fishing boats, which hastily pulled off in an opposite direction. It was found that the wreckers had done their work thoroughly, as not a vestige remained of the cargo, and the mast, sails, and every moveable thing had been taken from the sunken boat. In the absence of an efficient water police, there is little hope of recovering the property.

In the Supreme Court, on Saturday, before the Chief-Justice, Captain Hoseason applied for a rule to show cause why his trial for libel should not be postponed, and why the evidence of Christian Starry Kahler, of Shanghai, should not be taken by affidavit before a commission appointed by this Court for that purpose. Mr. Hayllar, Q.C., (instructed by Messrs. Caldwell and Brereton) was present on behalf of Captain Moss. In reply to His Lordship, Captain Hoseason stated that the witness he now asked to have examined knew nothing about that part of the libel which referred to the gold dust. His Lordship said that was the only part of the libel which was to be proceeded with, and he therefore dismissed the application. In the course of some subsequent remarks, Captain Hoseason said he understood that Mr. Kingsmill had refused to act on his behalf. Mr. Kingsmill, who happened to be in Court, said Captain Hoseason had refused to invest him with the responsibility and authority needed by counsel or to act upon his directions. It would have been useless therefore for him to appear, and he had declined to do so. The case will come on before a special jury on Tuesday, (to-morrow.)

A correspondent of the Calcutta *Englishman*, in a private letter, writes as follows:—I send you a specimen of Goundrop consolidated tea. You will see it differs from brick-tea in being pure tea, whereas brick-tea is, I believe, mixed with fibrin to consolidate it. This tea appears to me to have been made into blocks while the leaf was soft, and then dried. It appears to be, therefore, an improvement on the common form of tea with rolled leaf. I have often wondered why an improvement was not introduced in the mode of manufacture instead of following strictly the Chinese practice. Why should not pressure be used instead of rolling by coolies, and the tea pressed into blocks, and then dried, as it appears to be done in this consolidated tea. The advantages claimed for this tea are: The vegetable cells being crushed by pressure, the tea is readily infused, and it is more economical, therefore, in use. Being pressed, it cannot be adulterated after leaving the manufacturer's hands. It is more portable and easily divided, so that I found it a great saving in furnished apartments. It varies in price from, I think, 2s. 4d. to 5s., and is green or black. I have used it 15 or 18 months, and found it very good. It is made in cakes weighing 1lb. The piece sent is one-eighth of a cake. To try this tea, do not infuse it so long as the ordinary form of tea. I would recommend you to break the piece in two; make two large cups, one with each piece; infuse one for about one minute, the other longer. I believe the tea was examined by (I think) Thomsons, of London, and pronounced of good quality. It was exhibited at Kensington. Its use is spreading in London, and, it seems to me, the patent might be applied in India with advantage, particularly if it dispenses with any portion of the rolling.

The citizens of Eureka, Nevada, in consequence of the numerous robberies that have lately taken place in that city constituted themselves into a general searching committee, and made a descent, on the 27th February, upon the Chinese quarter. Guards were stationed at every house, and no Celestial was allowed to pass from one house to another till the search was completed. Every rookery was gone through by the searching squads; opium dens were visited, subterranean passages examined, and trunks, baskets, beds and bundles overhauled and carefully scrutinized, in the hope of finding some of the missing property. The result at first was far from satisfactory. The inmates of the various houses, with bland smiles were profuse in their protestations of innocence, and helped to unravel the mysteries enshrouding the underground portion of the Chinese quarter. After a two-hours' search the raiders were successful in finding portions of the stolen property. In one of the subterranean habitations the entire amount of jewelry, watches and wearing apparel stolen from the residence of S. W. Baker, was discovered hidden away in crevices and holes of the place. Trunks full of clothing, jewelry, bars of bullion and diamonds were brought to light. There was much discomfiture among the several inmates, who were immediately arrested. After the discovery, the feeling against the Celestials was intense, and a rupture between them and the whites was imminent. The goods found were taken in charge by a constable and were placed on exhibition for identification. The lot comprises all manner of articles—gentleman's and ladies' clothing, bedding, blankets, jewelry, shinaware, picks, axes, shovels, hammers, etc.

To introduce everybody to everybody is a peculiarly American custom. If you meet Duesenberry in the street, at a hotel, at a party, or anywhere, Duesenberry straightway introduces you to all the bystanders. It may be that D. is being badly bored by somebody; he introduces you to him all the same; indeed, he avails himself of the custom in order to shuffle off his bores. Not only does he not stop to inquire whether you want to know Spriggins, or Stiggens, or Toodles, but introduces you to them because they annoy him and are people it is not desirable to know.—*Cincinnati Gazette.*

# LATE TELEGRAMS...

## REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

SUPPLIED TO THE "DAILY PRESS."

LONDON, 15th April, 1875.

Political uneasiness in England is subsiding.

In the House of Commons Mr. Disraeli declared that the Belgium incident had been concluded, but if the dependence and neutrality of Belgium should be threatened he would know how to do his duty and not fear to meet Parliament.

Rothschilds have issued a Russian loan of fifteen millions.

The steamer *Devonshire*, bound to China, has returned to Aden with a broken shaft.

The Crown Prince of Russia (? Prussia) visits Italy incognito.

The annual Budget shews the Revenue to be £75,685,000, Expenditure £75,268,000, the surplus being £417,000. A readjustment of Brewers' licenses and Stamp taxes, reducing the surplus to £357,000, is proposed.

Messrs. Fearon & Co., of 34, Leadenhall Street, have suspended payment.

Hongkong, 18th April, 1875.

## POLICE INTELLIGENCE

*19th April.*

BEFORE THE HON. C. MAY.

BRIBING THE POLICE.

Su Ahung, a hawker, was charged by P.C. 623, with hawking salt fish beyond the precincts of the market.

The prosecutor said that when he arrested the prisoner he was offered 10 cents by him to let him go.

The prisoner said that he understood the constable to say "Camshaw," and as he pulled his queue he gave him 10 cents.

The prisoner was fined 50 cents, and the ten cent piece was placed in the poor box.

NO PASS.

A hawker, named Ho Awan, was fined $1 for perambulating the streets without a pass or light.

WHITE BAIT.

Chun Atoo, for hawking white bait, beyond the precincts of the market, was fined $1.

HAWKING OFFENCE.

Cheung Atuk, charged with hawking fish beyond the precincts of the market, was fined $1, or one day's imprisonment.

A NIGHT MARE.

Lui Atuk a chair coolie, was charged as follows:—

Lun Ating stated that at 7 p.m. on the 15th instant, himself and some coolies went to bed in their respective rooms in a house in Second Street, and at 10 p.m. he was awakened by a violent knocking at the door. He opened the door and saw defendant of whom he demanded to know why he did that, and he said someone had thrown sand into his room.

The defendant said his wife had quarrelled with a man named Akwai, and after they had gone to bed, sand was thrown into his room. He went out quickly and saw a man going into the complainant's house.

He was discharged.

FREE LODGINGS.

Tam Chung Ho, charged by P.C. 203, with taking up his residence in an empty house in Bonham Road, was discharged.

ALLEGED THEFT OF A PIPE.

Chan Awah, a coolie, was charged by a prostitute with stealing from her a brass smoking pipe, and after evidence given in the matter, the case was remanded till Monday (this day.)

A VAGABOND.

One Ip Afat was charged with being a rogue and a vagabond. He appears to be one of four who took free lodgings at the Wanchi Bakery, and when told to go away did damage to partition work. The prisoner was sentenced to three days' hard labour.

A SUSPICIOUS CHARACTER.

Chun Akum was charged by P.C. 562, with being a suspicious character, having been seen with four others leaving the Aberdeen docks. A knife of a suspicious appearance was found on him, and after some statements made by the prisoner, which proved unfounded, he was sentenced to one month's hard labour.

## ANNUAL REPORT OF THE COLONIAL SURGEON.

The following is the annual report of the Colonial Surgeon for the year 1874, as published in Saturday's *Government Gazette*:—

GOVERNMENT CIVIL HOSPITAL.

Hongkong, 5th April, 1875.

Sir,—I have the honor to forward my Annual Report for the year 1874 concerning the health of the Colony and the working of the different establishments under my supervision.

This year, the first of my service in the Colony, I have gained considerable experience to guide me in making this Report, for I made long and careful sanitary inspections of the town, both at the beginning and end of the year.

I made two Reports to Government, the result of my sanitary inspections of the town and brothels at the beginning of the year, and this winter another series of inspections have been made in company with Mr. Price, the Surveyor General, who has kindly given me the benefit of his experience in drawing my attention to many things he considered worthy of note. I have also to thank the Officers in charge of the different Departments for much information requisite for making up the accompanying Returns.

POLICE.

The health of the Police is much improved. Table I. shows that the admissions this year to Hospital have been less by 130, as compared with 1873, though that year was good when compared with previous years.

The Indians have suffered most, principally from mild attacks of Intermittent Fever, Diarrhœa, and affections of the respiratory organs. Many of them suffer from Intermittent Fever in their own country before coming here, and the cases recorded have been mostly repetitions of previous attacks, and of quite a mild type. Those that have been brought over this year have been a stronger and better built set of men, and more care has been apparent in their selection. I had occasion last year in my Report to bring to notice the deficiency in this respect of many of the recruits, and I am glad to see with good results.

The admissions among the Europeans and Chinese have been principally from slight attacks of Intermittent Fever, and slight injuries received in execution of their duties.

Table II. shows the strength of the Force as compared with the sickness and mortality. The deaths in Hospital have been 8, as compared with 11 in 1873. Four other deaths occurred of men who were not under treatment in Hospital. Three of them from causes not under control, and one while away on leave. These deaths are specially noticed in Table II.

In Table E. is seen the number admitted to Hospital for venereal disease being 21, as compared with 59 in 1873, this will be referred to under the head of Lock Hospital.

TROOPS.

Table III. gives the strength, sickness and mortality of the troops in Hongkong in 1874. Last year the rate of sickness and mortality had much diminished as compared with previous years. This year the admissions to hospital, as compared with 1873, have been 379 less in number, showing a still further improvement; and the number of deaths have been 4 less than last year.

The admissions to hospital for venereal disease this year have been only 65, against 223 in 1873; of these, 4 cases only were Primary Syphilis and 50 Uncomplicated Gonorrhœa (see Table E).

GOVERNMENT CIVIL HOSPITAL.

I am happy to say some progress has been made towards building a new Civil Hospital, the site has been prepared, and the plans have arrived from England. That it is badly wanted, what I have to say under this head will show.

The working of this establishment has been exceedingly good under the able superintendence of Dr. Wharry, and also, during his absence on three months' leave, of Dr. W. C. E. Clapham.

With the Wardmaster, considerable trouble has been experienced. Two were dismissed for drunkenness, and one resigned after serving his probationary term, dissatisfied with the appointment.

I drew special attention to these appointments in my last Report, as I considered them underpaid, and therefore not likely to attract the class of men required, or rendering them disgusted with their posts. The work is arduous and disagreeable and requires a great amount of patience and tact. As a rule, the newcomers are perfectly ignorant of their duties, and it is for the interest of the Establishment and the comfort of the patients that changes in these appointments should be rare, and the holders a superior class of men. The other subordinates have worked well. I desire specially to mention the Apothecary, Mr. A. A. Botelho, who has served in his present capacity over 20 years, and, I think, he is much overworked. All the books, accounts, &c., are kept by him, in addition to his duties in the dispensary, and though he has done his work exceedingly well, much improvement is to be desired in the keeping of the Hospital Records, &c. This cannot be obtained unless a clerk is allowed, and I would recommend that a Chinese clerk should be obtained, for it is quite impossible for any one man to do the work required of Mr. Botelho with the efficiency to be desired, work as hard as he may.

The number of admissions to the Hospital has somewhat decreased this year, being 829 as compared with 952 in 1873. Of these, 18 cases were moribund when brought to Hospital. The decrease in the number of admissions is specially worthy of notice, as it is owing entirely to the decrease of admissions from the Police Force, which I have before brought to notice. The number of patients admitted, exclusive of Police and venereal cases, was 431, as compared with 404 in 1873; these numbers represent seamen, destitutes, and paying patients.

Table IV. shows the varieties of disease and their relative frequency. The increase in the number of deaths being chiefly due to Phthisis, Fever, Intestinal Affections, and Surgical Injuries. Five of the deaths set down under the head of Chinese from Remittent Fever, and two under the same head from Typhoid, were women brought from the licensed brothels and occurred at the beginning of the year; these I shall refer to hereafter.

One class of patients that contribute largely to the death rate are the colored destitutes, some of whom earn a precarious livelihood as watchmen, they are usually miserably clad and half starved, and are therefore more than ordinarily liable to disease, and when it does come less able to resist it.

The case of Small-pox that died was a European engineer of a steamer, who contracted the disease in Shanghai in the month of June.

The two fatal cases of Typhoid among Europeans were brought from off a schooner (that came into this Port after the Typhoon) by my orders while I was doing duty for Dr. Adams, who was unwell, and the other European cases were brought from Manila, Whampoa and Shanghai.

The number of dead bodies brought to Hospital for examination during the year was 150, four of them Europeans, and three colored persons; many of these were brought in after the Typhoon.

The amount paid into the Treasury on account of paying patients was $3,036.73, compared with $2,440.08 the amount paid in 1873.

On the night of the 22nd September, 1874, this Colony was visited by a terrible and most destructive typhoon. The old Civil Hospital suffered severely, it was more than half unroofed, the back verandah of the upper floor which was supported by large stone pillars was blown down, and also the outer walls of one of the rooms. The inner walls bulged and cracked fearfully, and the whole building rocked and shook with each gust in the most frightful manner; to add to the troubles of the inmates, the gas went out, and the alarm of the patients can better be imagined than described. Dr. W. C. S. Clapham was then in charge, and it is entirely due to his courage and presence of mind and his admirable arrangements that no fatal accident occurred, for the panic among the patient was so great that at one time some of them tried to leave the building, which if they had succeeded in doing, it is more than probable that they would have been killed or severely injured by the falling masonry. However, under Dr. Clapham's superintendence, the patients were all removed into the lower rooms, most of them into his own quarters, and he went round them the whole night quieting their fears and making them all as comfortable as circumstances permitted, though he himself was at the time suffering from a most painful affection of the knee joint. I visited the Hospital early next morning and arranged for the removal of the patients into the Lock Hospital, of which four of the largest wards were given up to them. Fortunately the number of patients in the Lock at that time was small, and this was done without inconvenience. Arrangements being made so that the inmates of the Lock were completely cut off from the part of the Hospital made over to the patients brought from the Civil Hospital, and before night all was comfortably settled though the accommodation was barely sufficient owing to the number of cases of injury, &c., that were brought in during the day. This arrangement continued till the middle of November. Meanwhile a block of buildings near the Central Police Station, formerly a Hotel, had been hired by Government and was being fitted up and repaired, and, as far as possible, arranged for a temporary Civil Hospital until the new one is built. Under Dr. Clapham's superintendence, on the 13th of November the patients, stores, &c., were removed from the Lock and old Civil Hospital to the new buildings, and with much trouble everything was, in a few days, got into working order.

The buildings now used as the Government Civil Hospital, though the best that could be obtained, are by no means satisfactory, being situated in the centre of the Town and surrounded by buildings, they will be very hot in the summer, and will hardly get a breath of air. There is no ground attached to them, and in many other ways they are unsuitable, besides Government has to pay a very high rent for them, and it is therefore to be hoped that the building of the new Hospital will be proceeded with as speedily as possible.

TUNG WAH HOSPITAL.

There is little more to say concerning this institution than has been said in previous Reports.

All that can be said for the Tung Wah Hospital is, that it is kept fairly clean, the patients get good food, and, according to Chinese ideas, very comfortable accommodation. The one great good that this hospital does its vaccination, which it has greatly assisted in spreading. 1,246 were vaccinated this year.

VICTORIA GAOL.

Table VII. shows the actual number of Hospital cases. Table VIII. the number of prisoners treated in their cells. The Hospital consists of seven small wards only capable of holding two patients in each ward, so none but the worst cases are taken into Hospital, and even this accommodation is only for men, all women becoming seriously sick have to be sent to the Civil Hospital. There has been only one death in the gaol this year, and most of the cases have originated outside. Diarrhœa, dysentry, fever, bronchial affections and old ulcers have been the principal complaints treated. I find the average number of prisoners who desire to see me daily is about fifty, but these are not all cases of disease, but applications for change of diet, alterations in their work, &c., and these are about the admissions daily to be inspected. I have been compelled to give extra diet to the European prisoners in a great many cases, and I would suggest an alteration in their diet, that instead of a pint of tea for breakfast, they should have a pint of gruel, for I find that the tea in the morning causes a great deal of indigestion and as the hardest labour of the day is done between breakfast and dinner, tea, I think, is a mistake.

Table IX. shows the number of prisoners, as compared with the sickness and mortality in the Gaol.

LOCK HOSPITAL.

The improvement of having stoves in the wards of this building, as I suggested in my Report last year, I am glad to say, has been carried out, and that leaves nothing to be desired.

Hardly any damage was done to the building by the Typhoon, only a fillmill here and there was broken and a few panes of glass.

Table X. A. shows the number of admissions, which have been much less than usual compared with the last few years. Table B. shows the number of women brought under the provisions of the Contagious Diseases Ordinance, and this number is also less than that of 1873.

Table C. shows the number of men discharged during the year, which is 207, as compared with 421 in 1873, or rather less than half the number.

Table E. shows the character of the diseases. It will be observed that only 3 cases of Primary Syphilis occurred among the Military and only 4 cases among the Police. Of the Navy, out of 85 cases of venereal disease, of all classes, 50 were not contracted in Hongkong, and very few of the cases recorded as Primary Syphilis were contracted here. But the Military and Police show the working of the Ordinance best, as they are residents and know the licensed brothels better, not being so apt to be led away by sly prostitutes. With a considerable number more men in Port and Garrison, the amount of disease is shown to be less than half of what it was in 1873.

The largest number of women in hospital this year at any one time was 58, and that was in the month of June. For the first time this year, the European and American women were brought under the Ordinance in August last, with good results, as several who were engaged in spreading disease quitted the Colony. They are visited at their own homes.

Owing to the number of cases of Fever of a Typhoid type being brought to the Civil Hospital from the Chinese licensed brothels, I received a request from the Government to inspect and report upon them.

I went through all the brothels, took note of every house, and reported the number of women it could decently contain, and what repairs or alterations required to be made.

In consequence of my Report, many houses were closed altogether. For the others, I wrote out instructions, some of which applied to all the brothels, others to individual houses only, concerning whitewashing, painting, cleaning, &c., the removal of privies, sleeping rooms, &c.

This winter, making the inspection, I find a wonderful change has been effected, the houses look clean, light and airy for the most part, and by the end of this year I hope to have them all in good condition. I have again gone through every house and entered in a book what I desire should be done. To fairly inspect these houses requires about 15 inspections of an afternoon each, but the results have been well worth the trouble, for since the carrying out of my suggestions, no cases of Typhoid have been found in these houses. There are 123 licensed Chinese brothels, containing 1,358 prostitutes now, besides the keepers, servants, &c.

I think I may fairly claim that good and efficient work has been done in this department under my charge.

HEALTH OF THE COLONY.

Table XI. shows the mortality among the Europeans and Americans in the Colony during the last ten years, and by this it would appear that the Colony had been less healthy than during the previous two years, but this in reality is not the case. Deducting the number of those that were drowned or otherwise killed during the Typhoon, the death rate has not increased appreciably. The rainfall last year was considerably above the average, nearly 10 inches over that of 1873, and 23 inches over that of 1872, as shown in Table XIII.

SANITATION.

Table XII. shows the work of the Inspectors of Nuisances in part only. The number of persons fined has been much less than usual, but the fines have been much heavier than before.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
PH. B. C. AYRES,
*Colonial Surgeon.*

The Honorable Cecil C. Smith,
*Acting Colonial Secretary,*
Hongkong.

## NORTH-CHINA INSURANCE COMPANY.

The sixth ordinary meeting of shareholders in the above Company was held on the 9th instant, at the offices. Present—Messrs. E. H. Lavers, (chairman); F. H. Bell, A. G. Wood, and J. Hart, directors; Messrs. C. Thorne, Tate, Gubbay, Francis, Hansson, Lucas, Mackintosh, Schroers, Allum, McGregor, Tucker, Forster, D. Brand, Overbeck, Soligmann, Lindsay, Maclean, A. Little, E. Cameron; J. A. Taylor, J. F. Seaman, Dalgleish, Howie, and H. S. Morris, Secretary—representing 450 votes.

The Chairman opened the business by calling upon

The Secretary to read the notice convening the meeting, and afterwards the minutes of the last meeting, the latter being confirmed and signed.

The Chairman then said the report of the Directors and statement of accounts which had been put before the shareholders, they had endeavoured to make as clear and explicit as possible, and he did not know that there were many explanations or remarks to be made by him with reference to them. He might say that the result of the half-year's business had been very satisfactory, although it must be borne in mind that the losses and claims during that period were very heavy, amounting to Tls. 311,053; and, so far as was known, the subsequent settlements and dependencies would require Tls. 102,000. But owing to the support given to the office during the same period, premia, interest, commissions and transfer fees, amounted to Tls. 508,616, leaving a balance to the good of Tls. 141,844. The risks outstanding amounted to about Tls. 2,000,000. They knew by telegram from London, what the risks amounted to there; and they of course knew what they were in Shanghai; the total being as he had just said about Tls. 2,000,000. He thought he must congratulate the Company on the statement of its affairs at the termination of the term 1872-1874, which he considered must be regarded as having been a most successful one throughout. In the first year, 1872, the total premia was Tls. 969,000; in 1873, Tls. 739,000; and in 1874, Tls. 857,000. As the shareholders know, the Directors had declared very liberal dividends, and they hoped at the end of the present month to make a further payment. Before putting the report and statement of accounts to the meeting, he would be glad to reply to any questions which the shareholders might wish to make regarding them.

A general conversation ensued, but no questions were asked.

The Chairman said, if there were no questions, he would put this resolution to the meeting. "That the report of the Directors and statement of accounts for the half-year ending 31st December, 1874, as printed and presented to this meeting, be passed.

Mr. F. H. Bell seconded the motion, and it was carried without dissent.

Mr. C. Thorne said, from the manner in which the meeting had received the statement of accounts just passed, it was very clear the shareholders possessed confidence in the Directors, and he felt sure they could not do better than leave the entire management of the closing of the business of 1872-1874 in their hands. He, therefore, moved—"That the Directors be empowered to wind up the affairs of the Company for the term 1872-1874 as speedily as possible, and distribute the funds in accordance with the Deed of Settlement, without further reference to a meeting of shareholders."

Mr. J. P. Tate seconded the motion.

The Chairman, in submitting the motion, said with reference to it, he might mention that the Directors would call a final meeting to pass the accounts which would be rendered. He then put the resolution, which was carried *nem. dis.*

There being no other business, the meeting was breaking up, when

The Chairman said, before they dispersed, he might say that the new Company was well launched. The capital was all paid up, and business was progressing satisfactorily.

Mr. Francis moved, and Mr. Maclean seconded, a vote of thanks to the Chairman, which was carried as the meeting broke up.—*N. C. Daily News.*

## SHANGHAI.

(*From N. C. Daily News.*)

April 12th.

On Saturday morning, from an early hour until after nine o'clock, frequent discharges of heavy artillery were heard from the direction of the Kiangnan Arsenal. We are informed that the Chinese gunners were being put through their numbers in accordance with Western drill and practice. The men are stated to have performed their duty with exactness.

Among the passengers who arrived on Saturday by the *Paoting* from Tientsin, were His Excellency T. F. Wade, C.B., British Minister at Peking, Mrs. Wade, and family. It being flood tide when the *Paoting* came up, the river regulations prevented her steaming higher than Dent's Godowns, abreast of which she dropped anchor. Mr. Wade's arrival being however expected, Captain Bulley, of H.M.S. *Modeste*, proceeded down the river in one of the ship's cutters to meet the steamer. The party were received on board, and the cutter returned up stream to the Astor House jetty, where they were met by Mr. Medhurst, British Consul. They remain for the present at the Astor House.

The Subscriptions for the Races this spring meeting amount, we hear, to Tls. 3,005. This sum, we believe, compares favourably with the amount subscribed last year for the comparative event. The entries for the various races closed on Saturday afternoon at four o'clock, with the following result:—*First Day*: Chu-ka-sa Cup, 23; the Criterion Stakes, 17; Griffins' Plate, 42; the Jockey Cup, 15; the Visitors' Cup, 20; the German Cup, 20; the Members' Plate, 13. —*Second Day*: The Shanghai Derby, 14; the Spanish Derby, 33; the Merchants' Cup, 26; the Engineers' Challenge Cup, 19; the Race Club Cup, 19; the Tentlee Cup, 22; the Hurdle Race, 6.—*Third Day*: The Great Northern Handicap, 17; the Taotai's Cup, 19; the Ladies' Purse, 24; the Brokers' Cup, 19; the Consolation Cup, 45; the Champion Sweepstakes, —; the Steeplechase Cup, 14. Numbers like these should bring some good fields to the starting-post; and, judging from the animated scene presented in the neighbourhood of the Grand Stand during the morning pose, considerable interest centres in the forthcoming meeting which promises, under the favour of fine weather, to be a very good one.

We learn that the *Chihli*, which left Shanghai on Wednesday last for Tientsin, when about 120 miles North of Shaweishan, and close to the scene of the recent disastrous collision between the steamers *Ocean* and *Fusing*, came across a mass of wreckage, evidently the remains and part of the cargo of the last-named vessel. Captain Paterson lowered his boats, searched the spot, and was successful in finding Captain Andrews' desk, floating, and containing a barometer, sextant, some books and other property. Twenty logs of timber and two boat's breakers were also salved. The *Chihli* saw no bodies. As accounting for this wreckage remaining so long close to the spot where the collision happened, it is said there is very little current or tidal way thereabouts. The *Palos* U. S. gunboat, which arrived here on Saturday, reported having seen the *Chihli* lower her boats and search the wreckage. The *Nansing*, which had been sent out with a number of coffins, in the hope of recovering some of the bodies, returned yesterday from her cruise, having been unsuccessful, although every part of the locality was well traversed and look-outs were kept at the mast-head and deck, from daylight to dark, for two days.

April 13th.

H.M.S. *Vigilant*, with Admiral Ryder on board, came up the river yesterday morning.

A Naval Court of Enquiry was opened yesterday at the British Consulate, under the presidency of Captain Buller, of H.M.S. *Modeste*, to investigate the circumstances attending the fatal collision between the steamers *Ocean* and *Fusing*. The proceedings occupied the entire day, and the Court stands adjourned.

We learn from the Minutes of the French Council meeting of the 31st March, that terms of arbitration about the Yang-king-pang encroachment have been at last definitely agreed on. The English Council are not conscious of having made any encroachment, but are willing that the question whether they have done so should be included among the points to be submitted to the arbitrators. These points are, then, to be as follows:—

1.—Is the Yang King Pang bund between the Rue Discry and the Rue Touranne, in its present position, an obstruction to the navigation of the Creek?

2.—Does it really prejudice the interests of property owners along the line of the Creek?

3.—Have the (English) Municipal Council made encroachments on the North Bank of the Yang King Pang? If so, are these encroachments an obstruction to the navigation of the Creek? and do they really prejudice the interests of property owners?

The English Council suggested the 5th April for submitting the question to the arbitrators, but the French Council protest that the excess of office work incidental to the close of the year prevents them from agreeing to that date. The Consul-General has suggested certain modifications (which are not related) in the electoral proceedings. The Council think changes should not be made on the eve of the election, and cannot give an opinion on the merits of those proposed, without further consideration.

## KIUKIANG.

A Kiukiang correspondent writes:—There is little gossip here. Two firms have opened this year, and I expect a good many tea-tasters will visit this market in the season. The water is falling, after a great rise during March. The forts at Hukow will soon be commenced, and appliances in the shape of foreign pile-drivers have already arrived by the river steamers. It is stated that a grant of about half-a-million taels was sanctioned when the trouble with Japan arose, but now, although the Futai is aware that there is no longer urgent need for these costly defences, he does not like to state that the appropriation is no longer required, so he is bound to spend the money. Doubtless many of the petty officials will grow rich in disbursing this sum. The Krupp guns have been ordered, and wood for piles, &c., is being purchased at Hankow.—*N. C. Daily News.*

## TIENTSIN.

6th April.

His Excellency Mr. Wade, H. M.'s Minister, and family arrived at the Consulate here, yesterday, from Peking, and will proceed to-morrow by the S. S. N. Co.'s steamer *Paoting*, on to Shanghai.

Everything here is quiet in regard to political affairs. The Customs troubles are at an end; and business goes on in the former unruffled manner. The permanent Customs Taotai, whoever he may be, has not yet made his appearance. No notice has yet been given to the Consulates, of the demise of the late Empress, the wife of the Emperor Tung-che; and visits can, as in ordinary times, be made to the territorial and Customs officials by the Consuls of the port.

Amongst the foreign residents, the chief topic of conversation is the murder of Mr. Margary in Yunnan. As you will, however, be better informed on that matter than we can be here, it is unnecessary for me to say anything further on the subject, beyond expressing the general regret felt at the sad event, and the sincere hope that all concerned in the murder will be punished. I am told that H. M.'s Minister has taken the necessary steps for a strict investigation into the affair, and I have no doubt he will insist upon the Central Government doing full justice in the matter, by punishing all concerned in Mr. Margary's death.

We are enjoying fine weather. Yesterday, swallows were seen here for the first time this year, which event tells of warm weather; yet this morning we had one-tenth of an inch of ice, the production of the past night.—*N. C. Daily News.*

## ADDITIONAL NOTES OF AN OVER-LAND JOURNEY TO PEKING.

The correspondent of the *N. C. Daily News* writes as follows:—As I am unacquainted with the inns of the South, I know not whether our Northern inns would compare favourably with them. On account of the enormous cart traffic to the north of Newchwang, large inns occur every few *li*. They are separated by much greater distances on the way to Peking, but their construction is the same in Manchuria and Chihli.

Every house in the country has its own compound wall, composed of a mixture of straw and mud, and from four to seven feet high. The inn compound is ordinarily larger than that of the largest private house, and is easily recognised, for it throws open its large gate at dawn, closing it only with night. This mud wall is greatly reduced by our heavy summer rain, and requires periodical patching to prevent its being washed away. Inside the wall is a compound of some roods in extent.

Towards evening, carts are ranged in this compound in long rows from side to side, the first arrived taking up the position most convenient for the early morning start. The horses, mules and donkeys are also ranged in similar rows, each team having its own trough. There is not the slightest attempt to shield these animals from even the bitterest cold. The clear, bright, blue sky is overhead and the bare flinty earth underneath them. They are fed on the chopped straw of the "small" millet, over which water and bran are poured. Their dessert cons

Russia has not left her Baltic home to improve the barren solitudes of Siberia, nor does she regard the mouth of the Amoor as the finest port in the North of China. If she could raise this robber system into a petty rebellion, it would by-and-bye give an excellent opportunity for interference in the affairs of a province which could not manage its own business.

A few thousand men sent across the Amoor would serve her purpose; and she could without very great difficulty gain an extensive kingdom, wealthy in all mineral resources, and a teeming population ready to work them. Her railways are not yet completed, but the future will develop greater improbabilities.

### THE ROMAN ALPHABET IN INDIA.

Before the Society of Arts recently an interesting paper was read by Mr. Drew, on the advantage of adopting the Roman character for all the Indian vernaculars. One of the instances given by him, in support of his thesis, was very much to the point. In the Punjab alone there are ten different characters employed in writing six languages or dialects—a preposterous waste of labour, especially when it is remembered that most of these characters are of more or less foreign origin. Imagine the hindrances to general education which the employment of several different characters in our own country would involve! If uniformity be desirable in such matters, why should we hesitate to supersede the many characters used in India by one uniform Roman system, which could easily be made to adapt itself to every variety of language and dialect now spoken by the people of that country? There is really no question of adaptability. The Roman alphabet is quite capable of expressing all the various sounds contained in the different native dialects, if we can only agree on a proper uniform method of transliteration, and the true principles of such a method were long since indicated by Sir William Jones. It only remains to develop and define as simply as possible the system which so many of our Oriental scholars have applied to their published works with marked success. It seems absurd to suppose that a reform, which is making its way over all Europe, would fail to answer every practical purpose in India also. The motion urged by one or two speakers, that the adoption of a uniform Roman character would be fatal to the progress of the vernaculars, may be dismissed with a smile. It would be just as logical and true to argue that the growing adoption of the Roman character in Germany would check the natural development of the German language. The practical advantages of such a reform in India were fully pointed out by Mr. Drew, Mr. Hyde Clarke, and Sir Charles Trevelyan.—*Englishman.*

### OLD BYZANTINE COINS.

We learn, through a private letter from Calcutta, that Sir D. Forsyth lately obtained some gold Byzantine coins (from A.D. 402—563) from the ruined cities round Kashgar, and a few large and old Chinese coins, with very elaborate inscriptions not yet deciphered. The most interesting is, however, a coin with, on one side, a loose horse within a circle, and, on the margin outside the circle, a Bactrian—Pali inscription, which Mr. E. Bayley, from a rubbing, sent to Calcutta by General Cunningham, reads as "Maharajasa rajadhirajasa Mahatakasa (Sp)aramayasa." The "Sp" is doubtful, but as the preceding word commonly occurs as a title of Spalirises in the coins hitherto known (Prinsep, ii., 204) there can, he thinks, be little doubt as to the correctness of the reading. But the curious point about the coin is that the other side is entirely filled with an inscription in old Chinese, not yet deciphered. Among some silver Gupta coins, obtained by Miss Baring at Faizabad, and presented by her to the British Museum, there is one very perfect Toramana with a complete inscription and a date. This coin will be of interest, since Mr. E. Thomas's reading of the name Toramana on one of the coins of the later Gupta dynasty (Prinsep, i., p. 339) has recently been doubted by Professor Kern. In Colonel Gardner's collection of coins, which Mr. Bayley has examined, there are several interesting Kashmirin coins which supply four new kings, viz., Parva Gupta, Tribhuvana Gupta, Rama Deva, and Raja Deva, besides one or two names not yet deciphered. General Cunningham has been working at the Barahat tope, and has now recovered all that has been preserved, including three gates and most of the railings. The local zemindars have presented the sculptures to the Indian Government, and, it is hoped, that they will soon be safely lodged in the Museum at Calcutta. The great merit of these sculptures is that the sculptor has been kind enough to label nearly all of them, so that they are easily identified. A large number of them represent scenes from various jatakas, or stories of Buddha's former existences. Amongst other interesting pieces of sculpture is the medallion bust of a Raja of Himavat, whose name, unfortunately, is lost.—*Athenæum.*

### A NOTORIOUS CONVICT.

A correspondent in the colonies writes to a home paper as follows:—

Sullivan, the Maungatapu murderer, was set at liberty by the New Zealand Government. He made his way to London, and there and on the Continent he was so dogged and watched by detectives that he was obliged to return to Australia, and now we have him in Melbourne Jail. He was one of four villains who banded together on the West Coast of New Zealand to waylay diggers, lead them into the recesses of the mountains, and slaughter them in cold blood. Many poor travellers met their fate at the hands of these wretches—Burgess, Levy, Kelly, and Sullivan. He, by turning approver, got his mates hanged. It is strongly suspected he played the same game in this colony on a good diggings at Wedderburn, where several persons were missed after they had passed a shanty he kept by the wayside for the entertainment of travellers. The English detectives deserve great credit for hunting Sullivan out of Britain. He has a strong liking for Wedderburn, where he has a good deal of property he had amassed by his Thuggish operations upon his victims. He had left a wife there, and a son to whom he was anxious to convey the property, but there were eyes there that knew him, and he was quickly captured and conveyed to Melbourne. Here he was brought up under an Act to prevent the influx of criminals, which rendered him liable to imprisonment for three years—or held to bail to leave the colony within a reasonable time, or to be sent back to the place from which he came. The bench decided to send the prisoner back to New Zealand, but as yet it has been impossible to get him shipped, as captains of steamers object to carry such a Jonah on board. Such a deep-stained murderer must go from this, even should it be necessary to send one of our colonial sloops of war on the special mission. Perhaps his detention here, owing to the difficulty of procuring a passage to New Zealand, may give time to make search for proof of his guilty practices at Wedderburn, in this colony. When there he was always flush of money, was a notorious gambler, and a fellow that was never known to work. And yet he was noticed by a person who suspected him, and who made known his suspicions, to be often engaged in digging deep trenches in his garden sufficient to conceal numbers of human bodies. Into these he was seen depositing all kinds of bones he was in the habit of collecting, his operations being very seldom conducted during the day. Certainly there is nothing in the circumstance of a man trenching his garden, but a lazy gambler may excite suspicion if he is observed digging unusually deep trenches at night, especially if he is known to have plenty of money, and when frequent robberies were known to happen near his shanty; and if his subsequent history in New Zealand be kept in view it is not difficult to have evil conjectures regarding him. Probably, if the garden were searched, there might be a confirmation of suspicions that found currency here before Sullivan proved himself to be a Thug in New Zealand. At all events, England is well rid of such a villain.

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The Mandalay correspondent of the *Rangoon Mail* states, on the authority of the eunuch, Ko Shway, that "Captain Strover, at an audience with the King, demanded to be allowed a guard of 100 British soldiers for the protection of himself and the Residency. The King said, 'If you have 100 foreigners, I shall require to keep 3,000 of my veterans to keep your guard in order' and when Captain Strover urged that perhaps that would not be necessary, His Majesty closed the discussion by saying abruptly, 'You had better bring up all your British army at once, and then we shall see what will happen.' It is said that he intends, if Captain Strover moots the subject again, to apply for his removal, as he says he did for that of Major Sladen and Rev. Mr. Marks, and he expects great things from the complaint Government of India. The hangers-on in the palace are in great glee at the pluck which they say the King has shown."

### SHIPPING REPORTS.

*(Continued from first page.)*

The Spanish schooner *Union* reports left Manila on 8th April, and had strong winds and fine weather; the latter part cloudy and thick weather.

The Siamese brig *Starlight* reports left Bangkok on 3rd March, had fine weather the first part; the latter part moderate, but thick hazy weather.

The Brit. steamship *Amoy* reports left Shanghai 14th April at 5 a.m. Had moderate breeze and fine weather for 24 hours; had then fresh breeze and fog till the morning of the 16th. Had strong breeze and clear weather to port. Passed the steamship *Ningpo* in Bonham Pass; on the 14th the steamship *Esmeralda* off Fakein Point.

The British steamer *Viking* reports left Singapore on the evening of the 9th inst., in charge of pilot, and proceeded all well until the morning of 11th instant, ship touched on the Western part of Bombay shoal, night clear overhead, but very hazy horizon, discharged cargo overboard from the fore hatches at once, and continued doing so. The vessel floated on the 10th inst. at 11 a.m., making a little water in fore compartment. Chinese junks, inside the reef at anchor, and sampans crowded round ship, and took away cargo as fast as thrown overboard. From Bombay Shoal, experienced strong N.E. winds and dirty weather; arrived here half-past 10 A.M.

The American bark *W. H. Busse* reports left Sydney on 16th February. Had light Easterly winds to lat. 5 S., on 6th March, in lat. 14 S., long. 170 E., hove-to for 3 days under lower main topsail, with violent squalls, heavy gale and much rain, and a high head sea from the N.W.; since long. 14 to 5 S., took 21 days with a continuation of N.W. winds and squalls, when crossed the Equator, in long. 160 E., with moderate N.E. winds. On 31st March passed along the N.W. side of the Bordelose Island and the Reef. The reef is very dangerous, being seen above water in three places only, passed within 2 miles of it, and found by observation the Island to be in about the position as given in Findlay's Directory. Up to 3 p.m. same day had moderate winds and passed about 5 miles South of the Reef, which appeared to be about 10 miles in circumference. Did not see any point above the water, and it is not marked down in any chart. For the information of Captains this Reef lies in lat. 8 50 N., long. 154.17 E. On April 13th passed Guam with strong N.E. trades; from thence to 118 long. E., light winds from the S.E. and occasional calms; passed through Balingtang Channel on the 14th inst., from long. last mentioned to port, strong N.E. monsoon. On April 14th, passed the steamship *Scotland*; on the 16th, passed the steamship *Japan*, both bound South.

### SULPHUR AS A MOTIVE POWER.

Mr. David Falconer, 3, Pitt Street, Glasgow, who has at various times manifested his inventive genius in the production of mechanical models designed to advance the interests of science, has suggested that a motive power of extraordinary vigour can be produced by the combustion of sulphur by alcohol. In the rough model he has constructed to illustrate his principle, a small cylinder receives a piston at one end, as in the ordinary steam-engine. The cylinder being charged with sulphur, an infinitesimal quantity of alcohol is injected through a hole in its side, and the piston is instantly repelled by the gases generated by this process. The stoppage of the vent as quickly suspends the action of decomposition, and permits the piston to return; a fresh injection of alcohol expels it again, and the operation continues indefinitely. Mr. Falconer has not calculated the relative cost of his sulphur process; but argues that even if it is no cheaper than the ordinary steam-engine, it offers advantages, in the way of compactness and simplicity, which should count for something.—*Manchester Mail.*

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The great "anti-tobacco apostle," Rev George Trask, of Fitchburg, has fulminated his last diatribe against the weed, an attack of heart disease ending his life suddenly at his home, lately, at the age of 73. His abhorrence of tobacco was deep and genuine, and the writing of tracts, delivery of sermons, and circulation of pledges against its use, have occupied his time and thought for many years. Doubtless his later years have been solaced by the reflection that the number of tobacco-users had been sensibly diminished by his labors; nevertheless, we question if his extravagant statements and wonderful tracts have not attracted more to the weed than they frightened away.

The Washington *Herald* in its notes on Senatorial receptions, says: One of the largest receptions was that given by the beautiful young wife of Senator Jones, of Nevada. Mrs. Jones was assisted by Mrs. Gorham, a sister of the Senator. Mrs. Jones wore an elegant silk of delicate lawn color, with shirred puffs and knife plaiting of light blue silk, covering the entire front of the skirt, which was elaborately trimmed in the back, and running down the entire train were large shirred puffings. She wore an elegant turquoise necklace, with earrings to correspond, and locket of turquoise and pearls. The furniture of the spacious and elegant parlors was also of light fawn color, with blue satin flowers corresponding with the robe worn by Mrs. Jones, making the effect quite striking in its novelty and beauty. Mrs. Jones promises to be a favorite among the society people. Together with beauty and grace, she has intelligence and genuine hospitality, which, aside from her official position, would attract a host of friends.

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### COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

17TH APRIL, EVENING.

A fair quantity of New Patna has changed hands during the day at $592½ cash, some holders demand $595. New Benares, $566½ to $570; Old Patna, $615 to $620; Old Benares, $592½ to $595; Malwa, $570 cash, $575 on credit; first quality wanted. Estimated stocks this day: 875 chests New Patna, 215 chests Old Patna, 500 chests New Benares, 15 chests Old Benares and 110 chests Malwa.

EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON—
Bank Bills, on demand, ..... 4/1½ to 4/1½
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight, 4/1½
Bank Bills, at 6 months' sight, 4/2½
Credits, at 6 months' sight..... 4/2½
Documentary Bills, at 6 months' sight..... 4/2½
ON BOMBAY.—Bank, on demand 223
ON CALCUTTA.—Bank, on demand 223½
ON SHANGHAI—
Bank, sight ..... 72½
Private, 30 days' sight ..... 72½

SHARES.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Shares.—$20 per cent. discount.
Union Insurance Society of Canton, new shares —$50 per share premium.
China Traders' Insurance Company's Shares—$1,000 per share.
China and Japan Marine Insurance—Tls. 80 per share.
Chinese Insurance Company.—$191 per share.
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$482 per share.
China Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$134 per share.
Victoria Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$125 per share.
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company's Shares—56 per cent. discount.
Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Co.'s Shares—8 per cent. premium.
Shanghai Steam Navigation Company—Tls. 77 per share.
Hongkong Gas Company's Shares—$75 per share.
Hongkong Hotel Company's Shares—$55 per cent. discount.

SALES ON APRIL 17TH, 1875.

*As reported by Chinese.*

*Dried Lily Flowers*, 10 bags, at $11.00, by Kin-foong-tong to travelling trader.

*Black Pepper*, 100 bags, at $11.60, by Yee-chong to travelling trader.

*American Flour*, 50 lbs., 1,000 bags, at $1.24, by Kwan-yu-yee to local trader.

*Red Peas*, 60 bags, at $1.92, by Chew-foong to travelling trader.

*Vermicelli*, 80 bags, at $7.60, by Chow-foong to travelling trader.

*White Wax*, 1 piece, at $79.50, by Kwong-wing-shing to travelling trader.

*Fungus*, 1 bags, at $35.50, by Hung-tai to travelling trader.

*Cuttlefish*, 5 bags, at $18.00, by Hung-tai to travelling trader.

*Shellfish*, 4 bags, at $24.50, by Kwong-lock-wo to travelling trader.

## Vessels Advertised as Loading.

| Destination | Vessel's Name | Captain | At | For Freight Apply to | To be Despatched |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| NEW YORK | Countess of Erroll | Taylor | Hongkong | Vogel, Hagedorn & Co. | Quick despatch. |
| Do. | Pyrmont | | Hongkong | Olyphant & Co. | Quick despatch |
| SAN FRANCISCO | Ellen Munroe | T. W. Norcross | Hongkong | Vogel, Hagedorn & Co. | Quick despatch. |
| Do. | Atlantic | G. O. Mellin | Hongkong | Augustine Heard & Co. | Quick despatch. |
| Do. | Her Royal Highness | H. King | Hongkong | Melchers & Co. | Quick despatch. |
| Do. via YOKOHAMA | City of Tokio (str.) | | | P. M. S. S. Co. | On 15th prox., at 3 P.M. |
| SINGAPORE, BOMBAY, &c. | Khiva (str.) | Perrins | | P. & O. S. N. Co. | On 24th inst., at noon. |
| Do. BRISBANE, &c. | Brisbane (str.) | Balfour | Hongkong | Gibb, Livingston & Co. | On 24th inst., at noon. |
| Do. PENANG, & CAL'TA | Hindostan (str.) | H. de Smidt | Hongkong | David Sassoon, Sons & Co. | To-morrow, at 3 P.M. |
| SAIGON, SINGAPORE, &c. | Pei-ho (str.) | Melizan | | Messageries Maritimes | On 22nd inst., at noon. |
| YOKOHAMA | Malacca (str.) | | Hongkong | P. & O. S. N. Co. | Quick despatch. |
| SHANGHAI | Orissa (str.) | | Hongkong | P. & O. S. N. Co. | Quick despatch. |
| Do. | Ægean (str.) | | Hongkong | Holliday, Wise & Co. | Quick despatch. |
| Do. | Nestor (str.) | | Hongkong | Butterfield & Swire | To-morrow, at 4 P.M. |
| Do. | China (str.) | P. H. Hennings | Hongkong | Siemssen & Co. | To-day, at 3 P.M. |
| SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW | Yesso (str.) | Panchard | Hongkong | Douglas Lapraik & Co. | To-day, at 10 A.M. |


## For Sale.

SAYLE & CO.

HAVE received, ex S. S. *State of Virginia*, and

OTHER LATE ARRIVALS,

GOODS AS UNDER:—

WHITE KERSEYMERE and BEDFORD CORDS for BREECHES and PANTALOONS.

FANCY BLUE and BLACK COATINGS.

CHOICE TROUSERINGS.

A few Suit Lengths of FASHIONABLE TWEEDS.

LIGHT OVERCOATINGS for DUST COATS.

The TAILORING DEPARTMENT being under the Supervision of Two EXPERIENCED CUTTERS, SAYLE & Co. are prepared to make up the above in the Latest Styles and at most Reasonable Rates, a perfect fit being always guaranteed.

DRAB SHELL and PARIS SILK HATS; CHRISTY'S PULLOVER HATS, the Latest Novelty

BLACK, BROWN, and DRAB FELT HATS, in all the

NEWEST SHAPES.

*Also,*

A Large and Entirely Fresh Lot of FANCY WINDSOR, SAILOR KNOT, NEAPOLITAN, and other SCARVES.

The "BRIGHTON" and "CONNAUGHT" COLLARS, quite new.

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WHITE LONGCLOTH SHIRTS in different qualities.

SILK UMBRELLAS.

MACINTOSH OVERCOATS.

BOOTS and SHOES,

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Very Superior CHATEAUX LA ROSE.

Superior CHATEAUX LA GRANGE.

T. G. LINSTEAD.

319 Hongkong, 24th February, 1875.

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TERMS—Cash.

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FOR comprehensiveness and practical service this Work stands unrivalled. All the new words which the Chinese have of late years been compelled to coin to express the numerous objects in machinery, photography, telegraphy, and in science generally, which the rapid advance of foreign relations has imposed upon them, are here given *in extenso*. Each and every word is fully illustrated and explained, forming exercises for students of a most instructive nature. Both the Court and Punti pronunciations are given, the accents being carefully marked on the best principle hitherto attained. The typography displays the success of an attempt to make the Chinese and English type correspond in the size of body, thereby effecting a vast economy of space, achieving a clearness not previously attained, and dispensing with those vast margins and vacant spaces which have heretofore characterized Chinese publications.

To illustrate the vast scope of the work, the following facts are submitted for consideration. Chalmers' Vocabularly contains about 16,000 Chinese characters, and Medhurst's English and Chinese Dictionary about 100,000, whilst this work contains more than 50,000 English words, and upwards of 600,000 Chinese characters. Again, despite all the grammars and other elementary works as yet published, the student of this difficult language absolutely requires examples to display the various applications and equivalents of different words which have one general meaning. Of these examples this work contains more than five times as many as any other Dictionary hitherto published.

For practical purposes the arrangement of the work is so complete, that a reference to its pages enables a person who understands English to communicate *effectively* with natives who understand nothing but Chinese. In this respect the work will be found indispensable to all Europeans residing in China, and to the natives themselves it explains subjects fully with which very few indeed of them are perfectly acquainted. To parties resident in England and interested in China it cannot but be invaluable occasionally.

It comprises upwards of two thousand large quarto pages.

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ÆRATED WATERS,

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SPECIAL AGREEMENTS made with Shippers and other large Consumers.

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510 Hongkong, 1st April, 1875.

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DEETJEN & Co.,
*Sole Agents for China and Japan.*
tf 144 Hongkong, 23rd January, 1875.

FOR SALE.

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T. G. LINSTEAD.

2138 Hongkong, 21st December, 1874.

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Containing the names of all the Articles of Trade, objects of Natural History, Furniture, &c., &c., with the Punti, and Mandarin Pronunciation.

Also a few copies of the GRAMMAR of the Chinese Language, in two Parts.

*The Daily Press Office.*

THE UNDERSIGNED begs to inform the Public of HONGKONG, HO NAM, AND CANTON that he has shops established at those places in the name of HING KEE.

In HONGKONG, at the Central Market, No. 12, he has constantly on hand BEEF, MUTTON, POULTRY, BREAD, VEGETABLES, and GILMAN'S STORES, &c., of the best quality.

In HO NAM and CANTON SHOPS, the foregoing articles, with the addition of SPIRITS, SODA WATER, &c., and GAME when in season.

Gentlemen and Families desirous of patronising him, are requested to apply at his shops as above, where a list of prices of articles will be furnished, which will be supplied at the *same rate* all the year round.

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1y 742 Hongkong, 13th May, 1874.

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ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.

tf 419 Hongkong, January, 1867.

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Hongkong, 2nd January, 1875.

## Vessels on the Berth.

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, AND CALCUTTA.

THE departure of the Steamship

"HINDOSTAN,"

for the above Ports, is unavoidably POSTPONED till TO-MORROW, the 20th instant, at 3 P.M.

Despatches will close at 2.30 P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.,
*Agents.*

51 582 Hongkong, 15th April, 1875.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR SHANGHAI,

*Taking Cargo and Passengers at through rates for* HANKOW, NINGPO, *and* PORTS *in* JAPAN.

THE Company's Steamship

"NESTOR"

will be despatched at 4 P.M. TO-MORROW, the 20th instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, *Agents.*

562 Hongkong, 19th April, 1875.

FOR SINGAPORE, BRISBANE, SYDNEY, AND MELBOURNE.

(*Calling off* SOMERSET, COOKTOWN, CLEVELAND BAY, BOWEN, *and* KEPPEL BAY, *to land Mails and Passengers.*)

THE Eastern and Australian Mail Steam Company's Steamship

"BRISBANE"

Captain Balfour, will be despatched as above on SATURDAY, the 24th inst., at noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

22d 526 Hongkong, 17th April, 1875.

STEAM TO SHANGHAI,

(*Taking Cargo at through rates for* NAGASAKI *and* HIOGO.)

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship

"ORISSA"

will leave for the above place about 24 hours after the arrival of the S. S. *Gwalior* with the next English Mails.

A. McIVER,
*Superintendent.*

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,
Hongkong, 14th April, 1875. [571

STEAM TO YOKOHAMA.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship

"MALACCA"

will leave for the above place shortly after the arrival of the next English Mail.

A. McIVER,
*Superintendent.*

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,
Hongkong, 3rd April, 1875. [524

FOR SHANGHAI.

THE British Steamer

"ÆGEAN,"

shortly expected from Singapore, will have quick despatch as above.

For Freight, apply to

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.,
*Agents.*

tf 556 Hongkong, 12th April, 1875.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE A 1 British Ship

"ATLANTIC,"

Captain G. O. Mellin, will load for the above Port, and will have immediate despatch.

For Freight, apply to

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.

tf 433 Hongkong, 17th March, 1875.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE A 1 American Ship

"ELLEN MUNROE,"

1,386 Tons Register, T. W. Norcross, Commander, will load here for the above Port, and will have early despatch.

For Freight, apply to

VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.

tf 388 Hongkong, 9th March, 1875.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE A 1 British Ship

"HER ROYAL HIGHNESS,"

Capt. H. King, will load here for the above Port, and will have immediate despatch.

For Freight, apply to

MELCHERS & Co.

1m 565 Hongkong, 12th April, 1875.

FOR NEW YORK.

THE A 1 British Schooner

"COUNTESS OF ERROL,"

Captain Taylor, will load here and at Whampoa, and will have immediate despatch as above.

For Freight, apply to

VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.

tf 566 Hongkong, 12th April, 1875.

FOR SALE, FREIGHT, OR CHARTER.

THE A 1 American Ship

"ENDEAVOUR,"

960 Tons Register. Apply to

PURDON & Co.

557 Hongkong, 12th April, 1875

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Address "TRANSLATION," care of *Daily Press* Office.

6m 2115 Hongkong, 15th December, 1874.

NOTICE.

IN Order to meet the wishes of the Native Community, the Chinese Issue of this Paper has been, from the commencement of the China New Year, issued DAILY instead of on alternate days as before.

The Paper has been Established for nearly Twenty Years, and is as to Editorial Management, under the Direction of a Well Educated Chinese Gentleman; gives reliable commercial and general information, and has the same position with the Native Community as to Advertisements and News as the English *Daily Press* with the Foreign Community. The Charge for Advertisements will be as heretofore.

Hongkong, 23rd February, 1874.

榮 興 記 榮

WING-KEE COAL SHOP.

THE Proprietor of WING-KEE Shop begs to inform the public that his Shop has been established since 1855, at Endicott's Lane, and that he has always a great quantity of BEST COAL in store for Sale. Gentlemen or Shipmasters wishing to patronise him, are requested to apply at his Shop.

1y 1503 Hongkong, 23rd September, 1874.

## Vessels on the Berth.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES
PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.

STEAM FOR

SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILA, PORT SAID, NAPLES, AND MARSEILLES;

ALSO,

BOMBAY, ST. DENIS, AND PORT LOUIS.

ON THURSDAY, the 22nd April, 1875, at noon, the Company's Steamship "*PEI-HO*," Commandant MELIZAN, with MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPECIE, and CARGO, will leave this Port for the above places.

Cargo and Specie will be registered for London as well as for Marseilles, and accepted in transit through Marseilles for the principal places of Europe.

Shipping Orders will be granted till noon, Cargo will be received on board until 4 P.M., Specie and Parcels until 3 P.M. on the 21st April, 1875. (Parcels are not to be sent on board; they must be left at the Agency's Office.) Contents and value of Packages are required.

For further particulars, apply at the Company's Office.

C. BERTRAND,
*Principal Agent.*

Hongkong, 12th April, 1875.

STEAM FOR

SINGAPORE, PENANG, POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, AND SOUTHAMPTON;

ALSO,

BOMBAY, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship "*KHIVA*," Captain PERRINS, with Her Majesty's Mails, Passengers, Specie, and Cargo, will leave this for the above places on SATURDAY, the 24th inst., at Noon.

Cargo will be received on board until Noon, Specie and Parcels at the office until 2 P.M. on the 23rd inst.

For Particulars regarding Freight and Passage, apply at the P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Hongkong. CONTENTS AND VALUE OF PACKAGES ARE REQUIRED.

A Written Declaration of the Contents and Value of the Packages for the Overland Route is required by the Egyptian Government, and must be delivered by the Shippers to the Company's Agents, with the Bills of Lading or with Parcels; and the Company do not hold themselves responsible for any Detention or Prejudice which may happen from the incorrectness on such declaration.

Shippers of cargo for Bombay are requested to take note, that the Steamers leaving Hongkong in correspondence with the Australian Steamers from Galle to Bombay, *may* call at Colombo.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all goods shipped by their Steamers for Europe through Egypt, either by rail, or by Canal in their own Steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Shippers are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of the Company's Black Bills of Lading.

A. McIVER, *Superintendent.*

Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.'s Office, Hongkong, 17th April, 1875.

U. S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

THROUGH to NEW YORK, VIA PANAMA, TOUCHING AT YOKOHAMA AND SAN FRANCISCO.

THE S. S. "*CITY OF TOKIO*" will leave Hongkong for San Francisco, *viâ* Yokohama, on SATURDAY, the 15th May, at 3 P.M., taking Passengers, Mails and Freight, for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Through Passenger Tickets and Bills of Lading are issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, to ports in Mexico, Central and South America, and to New York and Europe, VIA PANAMA.

A Steamer of the Company will leave Shanghai, viâ the Inland Sea Ports, about the same date, and make close connection at Yokohama.

At New York and Aspinwall, Passengers have selection of various lines of Steamers to England, France and Germany.

Freight will be received on board until 4 P.M. on the 14th proximo. Parcel Packages will be received at the Office until 5 P.M. of the same day. All Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, Praya West.

G. B. EMORY,
*Acting Agent.*

Hongkong, April 15th, 1875.

NOTICE.

THE Business of the Undersigned has been temporarily REMOVED to No. 17, Wyndham Street, next to the *Daily Press* Office.

ED. CHASTEL.

480 Hongkong, 24th March, 1875.

HOY LEE,

DEALER IN ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF MATTING, RATTAN CHAIRS, &c.,

112, *QUEEN'S ROAD,*

HONGKONG.

G. O. ROGERS, D.D.S.,

*DENTIST,*

No. 7, ARBUTHNOT ROAD.

tf 247 Hongkong, 1st December, 1874.

NOTICE.

STEAMERS leaving this port requiring COAL, can obtain it from the Undersigned.

W. G. HALE & Co.,
*Saigon.*

tf 1561 16th September, 1873.

STORAGE.

COALS received on Storage in First-class Godowns (lately known as those of Messrs. R. S. WALKER & Co.) of about 5,000 tons Capacity, situated on the Praya, West Wanchi.

T. G. LINSTEAD.

1909 Hongkong, 18th November, 1874.

A. MILLAR & CO.,

PLUMBERS,

COPPERSMITHS AND BRASS-FOUNDERS, GAS-FITTERS AND BELL-HANGERS,

QUEEN'S ROAD EAST, AND NULLAH LANE,

1499 Hongkong, 23rd September, 1874.

TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HAMBURG.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to accept *risks against Fire at current rates*, subject to a bonus of 20 per cent.

SIEMSSEN & Co.,
*Agents.*

tf 39 Hongkong, 16th November, 1872.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are prepared to GRANT POLICIES AGAINST FIRE to the extent of 45,000 Dollars on Buildings or on Goods stored therein, at Current Local Rates, subject to a Discount of 20 % on the premia.

EDWARD NORTON & Co.,
*Agents.*

tf 8 Hongkong, January, 1875.

LONDON AND ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.

137, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON

ESTABLISHED 1843.

THE Undersigned is authorised to accept risks on behalf of this Office, by First Class Steamers and Sailing Ships.

A. McIVER, *Agent.*

tf Hongkong, 1st July, 1867.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, Agents at Hongkong for the above Company's Fire Department, are prepared to GRANT POLICIES against FIRE to the extent of £10,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein, at current rates, subject to an immediate discount of Twenty per cent.

THE BORNEO COMPANY, LIMITED,

1y 790 Hongkong, 20th May, 1874.

# Extracts.

## TWO ROSES.

A white and a red rose for some years had grown
Side by side in a quiet retreat;
But Nature between them had carelessly thrown
A distance of several feet;
For many long days had their fond love been born,
But one thing fell short of their bliss;
They could meet in affectionate glances each morn,
But never could meet in a kiss.

How blushed the red rose when her lover confessed
The passion that reigned in his heart;
How he longed to enfold her dear form to his breast,
And never again be apart;
How he hoped by a few years of diligent growth
To lessen the meddlesome space,
That so inexorably lay 'twixt them both,
And clasp her in one long embrace.

Each day he repeated, in voice soft and low,
The joy that he felt in her love;
And how he was sure in a few years he'd grow
And spread forth around and above;
And then he would mistfully gaze in her eyes,
And she would appear so sublime,
That 'tis surely a matter need cause no surprise,
He loved her more madly each time.

How lovely she looked in her beautiful bloom,
So pleasingly bashful and coy;
How sweetly divine was her dainty perfume,
Suggestive of every joy;
But alas! when each morn saw them still far apart,
She'd look round and sigh in dismay;
A feeling of hopelessness came o'er her heart,
And she knew she was fading away.

A year slowly sped—so terribly slow,
And still was their dear wish delayed;
Her beautiful bloom was beginning to go,
And her loveliness daily to fade.
At length one bright morning their object was won,
They found that their fates could meet;
Their sorrows were over—their troubles were done,
And the loves of the roses complete!

When happiness theirs! what pleasure divine!
How quickly each day seemed to pass!
Their branches outstretching began to entwine!
No happiness theirs could surpass!
The red rose's loveliness seemed to return,
And health to be present throughout;
But only, alas! as a candle will burn
Before it goes finally out.

One morning the lover was startled with dread
At the suffering face of his bride;
As she lay in his fond arms she lifted her head,
Exclaimed "Oh! I love you," and died!
Years have passed since that day, and still the white rose,
Who has battled with life's every storm,
Enfolds to his bosom in death's own repose,
That withered—yet dearly-loved form.

—*Figaro.*

## A TRUE LADY.

A woman's worth is to be estimated by the real goodness of her heart, the greatness of her soul, and the purity and sweetness of her character; and a woman with kindly disposition, and well balanced mind and temper, is lovely and attractive, be her face ever so plain, and her figure ever so homely. She makes the best of wives, and the truest of mothers. She has a higher purpose in living than the beautiful, yet vain, supercilious woman who has no higher ambition than to flaunt her finery in the street, or to gratify her inordinate vanity by extracting flattery and praise from society, whose compliments are as hollow as they are insecure.

## JOHN BRIGHT'S BRAINS.

It has often been said that truth is stranger than fiction, and the general belief in this *dictum* will not be shaken by the perusal of the following strange story. It reaches us from a correspondent of high constitutional principles, one whose veracity is the last thing we should think of calling in question. He writes to us—"Some few years ago I was travelling in Batavia, and I met a quaint and aged Professor named Dr. Koffischneider, who told me a very curious story. He had been a Doctor of Medicine, and had acquired a marvellous celebrity for the cure of brain disease. His mode of treatment he kept a profound secret. Indeed, so particular was he on this point, that before he would undertake the cure of any patient he placed him under the most solemn oath, not to divulge the means which he had resorted to to restore his failing powers of reason. When these conditions, however, were complied with, the learned Professor was never known to fail, and such wonderful reports of his success got abroad that patients flocked to him from all quarters. He was aided in preserving the secret of his treatment by the fact that all patients who submitted themselves to his cure were placed under chloroform during treatment, and all that they themselves were aware of was that an operation somewhat similar to trepanning had been performed, and that after the soreness resulting from this operation had passed away, they found that the functions of the brain were performed with a strength and clearness they had never known before. Professor Koffischneider informed me that he owed his good fortune to an important discovery that half the diseases of the brain resulted from an accumulation of foreign matter on the brain—or, as he expressed it—'dirt on the brain.' He then set himself to work to discover how to get rid of it, and ascertained that it was quite feasable during the state of coma resulting from a strong dose of chloroform to remove the brain altogether, wash it in an acid which he did not disclose, and replace it before the patient was restored to consciousness. In the first instance, he said, his experiments had been made on dogs, cats, and monkeys, and finding no fatal results, he had tried it on the human subject, and in almost every instance he was successful. There was one case however, he said, which completely baffled him, and he has never since been able to account for it. It was the case of an Englishman. Whilst he was under operation, and just as the Doctor had removed his brains, and placed them in the acid, the latter was suddenly called away. To his horror, on his return in a few minutes, he found the patient's brains where he had left them, in the vessel containing the acid, but the patient himself gone. All efforts to discover the missing patient failed; but some months afterwards the Doctor, having occasion to visit London, met him accidentally in the street looking well and hearty. He at once ran up to him and catching him by the arm said, 'Hallo! are you aware that you left your brains in my studio?' 'Oh! yes,' said he, 'but I don't want them any more. I have got a Government appointment.' The Doctor's story was so strange that I pressed him much to tell me who the patient was, but all I could get out of him was that he was one of the leading men in my country. I often puzzled over this strange story, wondering who the leading man could be who had had this extraordinary adventure; but I never could fix upon the right man. I have no doubt in my own mind now, that the patient was no other than John Bright. You may remember that almost immediately after he accepted office under the liberal government—to use a vulgar expression—'he was off his head;' and that ever since then he has not been able to take part in public affairs. He has now come out once more, and in his second speech he said that the men who broke up the Liberal party were the men of 'one idea.' Now it is clear from John Bright's own first speech that he had but one idea—the disestablishment of the English Church—for the country is not now, if ever it will be, ripe for such a measure. The majority of the people of England do not want its disestablishment, and it is certainly a very strange way of reforming its evils, which every one admits, to deprive it of State control. John Bright, then, is the man. He has been left just enough brain, I assume, to form 'one idea' and no more, and there are consequently many chances to one against that idea being the right one." Such is the strange story which our correspondent tells, and probably our readers will see no reason to doubt its accuracy. We have given the story in the words of our correspondent precisely as he told it to us.—*Times of India.*

## THE BAYONET CHARGE AND THE RUSSIAN SOLDIERY.

"The Russian soldiery being men endowed with great bravery, and a more than common share of physical strength, might possibly be brought to execute what the English call a charge with the bayonet, and indeed they have a tradition that for such enterprises they have proved themselves peculiarly apt. This notion, however, well founded in the days of Suwaroff, rests now on mere legend; for, since the time when the Russians in the early part of this century began to copy Napoleon, they have so massed their troops as to refuse themselves almost all opportunity of justifying their national boast; and certainly at Inkermann, where they collected their strength into throngs and close columns, and in front of these badled the ground with swarms of skirmishers, they debarred themselves from even attempting what English soldiery mean when they speak of a bayonet charge. Unread in the story of the Peninsular war, they ventured to bring their gross formations into the presence of English infantry, and incurred crushing, ruinous slaughter, under conditions which left the bulk of them powerless, except to suffer and die. Most commonly, the Russian columns shrank from the charge of our people in time to avoid actual contact; and even when they stood their ground with comparative firmness, they invariably 'accepted the files,' allowing our soldiery to thrust themselves in betwixt theirs, and then there either followed a destruction of the intruders—this happened but once if at all—or else the disentegration and overthrow of the riven mass. Other wars had well proved the frailty of columns when called upon to suffer the fire, and then stand the bayonet charge of infantry extended in line; but 'Inkerman' carried yet further the experience of what can be dared against masses by small numbers of soldiery, showing plainly enough that a column which had not been defeated in the earlier moments of its agony, may still prove helpless and weak when it has a few assailants within it. The examples of this that were afforded by several, as for instance, by Hugh Clifford, by Burnaby, by Daubeney, have an infinite value for England, because her people are commonly and perforce obliged to combat few against many."—*Kinglake's "Invasion of the Crimea."*

## STRANGE FUNERALS.

The French writer who recently mistook the undertaker's men, riding on the top of an empty hearse, for a party of mourners returning from a funeral, might, had he remained sufficiently long in the English metropolis, have filled a goodly-sized volume with similar mistakes, based on his impressions of certain funeral customs in vogue principally among the poorer sections of the labouring classes. For instance, a few years ago a humble "walking funeral" might have been witnessed proceeding slowly down the Bethnal Green Road. The funeral differed from the ordinary workman's funeral in one respect—a singular one—only. On the velvet pall which covered the coffin was placed a large white cotton handkerchief, on which rested a couple of small birdcages, each containing a beautiful canary. It was a bright sunny day, and the two birds sang with such vigour, that the attention of all passers-by was irresistibly attracted towards the gloomy *cortège*. On inquiry, it appeared that the funeral was that of a well-known bird-fancier, who just before his death had made his wife promise that his two pet canaries should accompany his coffin to the grave. Little bits of crape were tied round their cages; the woodwork had also been stained a dark colour, which gave them a peculiar appearance. Yet, rough as was the general character of the crowd which followed both coffin and mourners, there were no coarse jokes or light remarks to be heard. "Poor man," said a great muscular fishwoman, "he loved his birds." "An' he might 'a lov'd summat wuss," was the reply made by her swarthy mate. The death of a famous dog-fancier in Spitalfields was followed by a funeral in which half the attendants belonged to the canine species, each of the human mourners leading by a string some favourite animal belonging to the deceased. The most curious part of the affair was that the dogs behaved as though they perfectly understood the real nature of the sad ceremony in which they were assisting.

It is no uncommon thing to witness, at the funeral of a military officer, the favourite charger of the deceased taking part in the procession. The sentiment thus characteristically expressed finds vent among other classes of society, especially those whose avocations bring them much in contact with horses. We have seen a cab-horse following the coffin of its late master, and we have heard of the funeral of a job-master, which was distinguished by a procession of nearly forty horses, each covered with a black cloth. The effect was described as being extremely weird-like and impressive. Undertakers seldom discourage these strange funeral displays, unless, indeed, they are likely to interfere with the amount of their bills, for the more unwonted and imposing the spectacle, the better does it serve them as an advertisement. The managers of our cemeteries are generally less considerate, and it is probably in consequence of the unfavourable eye with which they regard any departure from ordinary funeral routine, that funerals are now, as a rule, conducted in a more decorous manner than formerly. It was in the days of private burial grounds that singular funerals were most common. We have seen the funeral of a dustman, in which one of the deceased man's companions walked, slowly ringing the now unfamiliar handbell, at the head of the *cortège*. On another occasion we have beheld the funeral of a musician headed by the band of which he was a member, and which played with intense feeling the "Dead March" in *Saul*. The desire to show respect to the memory of a deceased comrade occasionally leads to somewhat incongruous results. An illustration of this was afforded a few years ago by the funeral of a seafaring man in the Port of London. His brother sailors determined to follow the corpse, but thought that to do so in ordinary sailor garb would be in bad taste. There was no time to have suits of mourning made for them, but, determined not to be baffled, they hunted up a number of black suits from the various establishments of the slop-selling fraternity in Ratcliff Highway. Unfortunately, with the perversity natural to their class, the gallant tars omitted to ascertain whether the clothes would fit them or not. The result was that they found themselves joining the sad procession attired in garments of the most ill-fitting character possible.

Some twelve or fourteen years ago there was a funeral in White chapel, in which a large number of artisans in working-dress took part. This was from no want of respect on their part towards their deceased fellow-worker. It was occasioned simply by the refusal of their employer to grant them leave of absence for the purpose of attending the obsequies of a man whom he disliked, there having been a quarrel between him and the deceased artisan a few months previously. The men, however, were more than a match for their employer. The funeral was arranged to take place during the dinner-hour of the men, who, instead of hurrying to the different coffee-shops and public-houses for the purpose of obtaining their customary meal, formed themselves into a procession behind the coffin of their old comrade. Floral funerals are more frequent than is generally supposed. Only the other day one of our country papers contained an account of the funeral of the wife of the son of Sir Charles Locock, Bart. The outer coffin was polished, and, instead of being covered with the pall, it was covered with costly flowers, and festoons of flowers were entwined around it. The mourners also each carried a bouquet of white flowers, and were not appalled in the usual habiliments of mourning. A muffled peal was rung both before and after the interment, and also as the body was being borne from the church to the grave, and after the coffin had been lowered into its last resting-place the mourners threw their bouquets upon it, so that nothing was visible but a mass of flowers. Some twenty years ago, when dahlia shows were frequent among the operative weavers of Spitalfields and Bethnal Green, a well-known dahlia-grower was followed to the grave by a number of weavers, who carried bouquets of his favourite flowers in their hands, the coffin being covered with an immense number of the same flowers. "White funerals" were formerly common in East London. In these the coffin was invariably followed by a number of young women, attired in white, and carrying beautiful bouquets. But the emblems of purity in these instances were sadly misplaced, both the deceased and the mourners belonging to a class whose loose morals have long proved a prolific source of social mischief.

Perhaps one of the strangest funerals beheld by us was that in which the coffin was followed no foot by a solitary mourner on one side of the roadway, while on the other side walked an immense crowd, which seemed to shrink from contact with the bereaved husband. He was suspected of having caused the death of his wife by unfair means. The accusation was perfectly groundless, nevertheless he was treated as if guilty by the crowd, and on his return from the cemetery he had to be protected by a body of police-constables from the fury of the mob. Before the introduction of gas as a means of street-lighting, the link-boys of London would occasionally attend with lighted links, even in broad daylight, the funeral of one of their body. Something of this kind is yet practised in connection with various trades, although more than one friendly society carry the idea a little too far when they celebrate the obsequies of a deceased member with a display of official insignia, flags, banners, and bands of music, which causes the whole affair to resemble more a holiday-festival than a gloomy ceremony. Yet men like Mr. Spurgeon are in favour of something of this kind. They would make the release of the soul from the body an occasion for rejoicing instead of mourning, for wearing white raiment and chanting hymns of praise, instead of donning sable attire and uttering woeful lamentations. Perhaps they are right.—*Graphic.*

## FESTIVE MEETINGS IN CHARLES THE SECOND'S TIME.

"In his notice of the extravagant feasting with which Francis North (Lord Guildford) celebrated his Temple 'readings,' Roger North gives a notable instance of the riotous ill manners that often distinguished the festive meetings of modish gentlemen in Charles the Second's London. 'The profusion of the best provisions and wine,' he observes, 'was to the worst of purposes, debauchery, disorder, tumult, and waste. I will give but one instance: upon the grand day, as it was called, a banquet was provided to be set on the table, composed of pyramids, and smaller services in form. The first pyramid was at least four feet high, with stages one above another. The conveying this up to the table, through a crowd, *that were in full purpose to overturn it*, was no small work; but with the friendly assistance of the gentlemen, it was set on the table. But, after it was looked upon a little, all went hand over head, among the rout in the hall, and, for the more part, was trod under foot. The entertainment the nobility had out of this was, after they had tossed away the dishes, a view of the crowd in confusion, wallowing one over another, and contending for a dirty share of it. When the 'gentlemen' of the Temple behaved in this unseemly manner, the 'Inns of Court' were still regarded as *the* university for our aristocratic youth, and the more modish gallants of the four inns prided themselves on being the flower of fashion. Throughout the remaining years of the seventeenth and the earlier half of the eighteenth century, English manners continued to deteriorate under the growing taste for heavy wines and ardent spirits. The aristocratic mohocks of Queen Anne's time, like the German baron who amused himself by dancing on his dinner-table, were outrageously noisy and clumsily sportive over their cups. The table manners of our earlier Georgian times are proverbial for grossness, and the literature of the period fully justifies their evil reputation. It was no till Chesterfield had made war against the swaggerers, and produced the school of stately 'exquisites' who were the forerunners of the Brummellian 'dandies,' that good sense combined with good taste to put drunkenness and festal uproar once more out of fashion."—*From "A Book about the Table," by J. C. Jeaffreson.*

## LAMB'S ESSAYS.

The "Essays of Elia" *should* be studied if only for the light they throw on the circumstances of the life of their author. Never were essays more rich in autobiographical matter than those of Elia's; not even Montaigne is more garrulous about himself, his friends, and his opinions. And first, about himself; he opens the essay on the "Old Benchers and the Inner Temple" by saying, "I was born and passed the first seven years of my life in the Temple. Its church, its gardens, its fountains, its river, I had almost said—for in those young years what was this king of rivers to me but a stream that watered our pleasant places?—these are my oldest recollections." He then goes on, by-and-by, to sketch the figure of old Samuel Salt, whose confidential clerk Lamb's father was, and of whom, of course, Lamb entertained very lively recollections. When seven or eight years old the boy became a scholar of Christ's Hospital, and of that venerable establishment the man has left a description, in his "Essays," which is very interesting in the information it affords us about Lamb's school-days. This and another, not included in the "Elia" series, show, when read together, the different (favourable or unfavourable) points of this famous institution, which seems to have added another to the many elements of gloom which already surrounded the poor boy's life. "I was a hypochondriac lad," says Lamb; and his hypochondria was not likely to be decreased so long as he remained within the bounds of the sad hospital where hunger was not an uncommon affliction, and where he had continually to witness the cruelty with which his schoolfellows would treat each other. He was only happy when, in common with the rest, he obtained "whole-day leaves," and merrily sallied forth into the fields, "to strip under the first warmth of the sun, and wanton like young dace in the streams." Yet it was at Christ's Hospital that he first enjoyed the friendship, among others, of the poet Coleridge, of whom he gives us many pleasing glimpses. "Come back in memory," he says, "like as thou wert in the day-spring of thy fancies, with hope like a fiery column before thee—the dark pillar not yet turned—Samuel Taylor Coleridge, logician, metaphysician, bard! How have I seen the casual passer through the cloisters stand still, entranced with admiration (while he weighed the disproportion between the *speech* and the *gait* of the young Mirandula), to hear thee unfold, in thy deep and sweet intonations, the mysteries of Jamblicus or Plotinus (for even in those years thou wexedst not pale at such philosophic draughts), or reciting Homer in his Greek, or Pinder, while the walls of the Old Grey Friars re-echoed to the accents of the *inspired charity boy!*"—*"Famous Books." By W. Davenport Adams.*

## CUNNING NANCY NICHOLSON.

"Four gentlemen, including Lord Downe, were trustees of the grammar school at Dray, and made visits of inspection regularly every quarter. Nancy was always prepared for these occasions. She had a clean cloth on the table, a plentiful dinner provided, and a dumpling set before each boy. But she took care to impress on each boarder that the one who left the largest amount of dumpling on his plate would receive a reward, and he should receive a hiding who emptied his plate. 'And,' said Mrs. Nicholson, 'let any boy beware how he looks sad or dissatisfied.' When these quarterly visits took place in the cold weather she had a large fire lighted in the room, round which she assembled the boys, and when the trustees came in, she would address them with 'Well, gentlemen, and you, my lord, you see how saucy these boys are; scarce one of them has eaten his dumpling. And capital dumplings they are, my lord and gentlemen! The schoolboys were compelled to collect her eggs, and she caused them to rob the neighbours to obtain a greater number. These depredations were not unknown to the neighbours, but they good-naturedly excused the boys, as they knew they were urged to them by Mrs. Nicholson. She gave the boys a penny a score for all the eggs they could bring. She would then say, 'Now, boys, I have such nice apples; I will give you a good pennyworth of apples for your penny; do have a pennyworth.' The boys durst not object, and bought the apples. But still she was not satisfied, but would say, 'Come, I will play you a game at push-pin for your apples, and I daresay you will win.' However, as may be supposed, they never were suffered to win, so that she obtained eggs, penny, apples, and pins also. She committed various other depredations on the property of her neighbours, such as taking coals, corn, goalings, and, in short, anything that came within her reach. One Sunday morning, while the neighbours were at church, she made some of the boys assist her in stealing a hen and 14 chickens. These she confined in a brick oven until the following morning, when she took them to Selby, and disposed of them in the market. For many years she regularly attended Selby market with her butter, which more than once was seized and taken from her for being light weight. She employed the boys in collecting rags, old iron, &c., all of which she took to Selby, because she could obtain a better price there than at home. It was in vain Mr. Nicholson remonstrated with her on the disgrace her conduct brought upon him; she only replied in abusive language. On Sunday mornings she was always remarkably late in her attendance at church, generally entering in the middle of the service, and her appearance was like anything but that which became a vicar's wife, and, formed a strange contrast to that of her husband, who retained his care to appear like a gentleman, in clean and well-brushed clothes, and with scrupulously white cravat. Nancy was neither clean nor well dressed. For many years she would not afford herself a new bonnet, until at length her mother, being quite ashamed of her appearance, bought one for her. But Mrs. Jackson made her give up the old bonnet before she received the new one, being convinced, if she had the chance, that she would put the new one away and continue to wear the old one." *From "Yorkshire Oddities," by S. Baring Gould, M.A.*

HIGH TIME.—A church clock.

Mr. and Mrs. George Cruikshank have issued cards inviting their friends to celebrate the day of their silver wedding, March 8th.

## HONGKONG MARKETS.

*As Reported by Chinese on the 17th April, 1875.*

### COTTON GOODS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| COTTON YARN, No. 16 a 24, per 400 lbs | $92.00 a | $112.00 |
| ,, ,, 28 a 32 ,, | 112.00 a | 118.00 |
| ,, ,, 36 a 42 ,, | 118.00 a | 128.00 |
| GREY SHIRTINGS, 7 lbs. per piece | $1.80 a | 1.95 |
| ,, 8 lbs. ,, | 2.00 a | 2.03 |
| ,, 8½ lbs. ,, | 2.14 a | 2.55 |
| WHITE SHIRTINGS, 54 a 60 reed. | 2.20 a | 2.25 |
| ,, 64 a 66 ,, | 2.50 a | 2.65 |
| ,, 68 a 80 ,, | 2.85 a | 3.50 |
| WHITE SPOTTED DO. per piece | 2.85 a | 2.40 |
| WHITE BROADS, ,, | 2.65 a | 2.70 |
| AMERICAN DRILLS, 30 yards ,, | 2.70 a | 2.75 |
| ,, 40 ,, ,, | 3.70 a | 3.80 |
| GREY T-CLOTHS, 24 yds & 32 in. 7 lbs. | 1.95 a | 2.10 |
| ,, 24 ,, & 38 ,, 8 lbs. | 2.15 a | 2.20 |
| DYED SPOTTED SHIRTINGS, | 3.60 a | 3.95 |
| DYED BROADS DO. | 3.70 a | 3.85 |
| DYED DAMASK DO. per piece | 5.80 a | 5.90 |
| CHINTS, ,, | 1.80 a | 1.85 |
| HANDKERCHIEFS, Blue, per doz. | 0.60 a | 0.70 |
| ,, Brown, ,, | 0.60 a | 0.64 |
| ,, Red, ,, | 0.70 a | 0.75 |
| VELVETS, Black, 22 inch per yard | 0.18 a | 0.19 |
| ,, Gentian, 22 ,, ,, | 0.18 a | 0.19 |
| VELVETEEN, Black, ,, | 0.24 a | 0.25 |

### WOOLLEN GOODS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| SPANISH STRIPES, per yard | 0.78 a | 0.79 |
| LONG ELLS *MM* Scarlet, per piece | 9.40 a | 9.50 |
| ,, ,, Assorted, ,, | 9.00 a | 9.05 |
| ,, *HH* Scarlet, ,, | 9.30 a | 9.40 |
| ,, ,, Assorted, ,, | 9.00 a | 9.05 |
| CAMLETS, 88, ,, | 16.50 a | 17.00 |
| ,, 88, ,, | 18.00 a | 18.50 |
| ,, 8, ,, | 18.50 a | 19.00 |
| ,, BPB ,, | 19.50 a | 20.00 |
| LASTINGS, DD ,, | 15.00 a | 15.50 |

### METALS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| IRON, Nail Rod, per picul | $2.90 a | 3.50 |
| ,, Hoop, ,, | 3.95 a | 4.20 |
| ,, Bar, ,, | 3.10 a | 3.15 |
| ,, Wire, ,, | 8.10 a | 8.25 |
| LEAD, ,, | 6.50 a | 7.50 |
| SPELTER, English, per tab. | 5.50 a | 5.60 |
| ,, Swedish, ,, | 5.00 a | 5.65 |
| TIN, Malacca, per picul | 23.30 a | 21.21 |
| TIN PLATES, per box | 7.75 a | 8.15 |
| SHEATHING METAL, per picul | 24.50 a | 28.00 |
| QUICKSILVER, English, | 140.00 a | — |
| ,, American, ,, | 142.50 a | — |
| SPELTER, ,, | 7.25 a | 7.50 |

### PRODUCE.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| COTTON, Shanghai per picul | 14.00 a | 14.50 |
| ,, Ningpo, ,, | 14.00 a | 14.37 |
| ,, Tientsin, ,, | 15.00 a | 15.50 |
| ,, Tungchow, ,, | 14.00 a | 15.00 |
| ,, Bengal, ,, | 12.50 a | 15.00 |
| ALUM, ,, | 1.50 a | 1.70 |
| SESAMUM, white, ,, | 4.20 a | 4.30 |
| ,, Black, ,, | 3.30 a | 3.50 |
| RICE, Bengal, Cargo No. 1 ,, | 2.45 a | 2.50 |
| ,, ,, 2 ,, | 2.20 a | 2.25 |
| ,, Siam, white, ,, | 1.85 a | 1.90 |
| ,, ,, milled, ,, | 1.70 a | 1.75 |
| ,, Manila, ,, | 2.25 a | 2.40 |
| ,, Singapore, ,, | 2.10 a | 2.15 |
| ,, Saigon, ,, | 1.60 a | 1.65 |
| ,, Arracan, ,, | 2.10 a | 2.15 |
| ,, Rangoon, ,, | 2.35 a | 2.40 |
| SALTPETRE, ,, | 5.75 a | 6.00 |
| COAL, ALLOAT, per ton. | | |
| ,, English steam, ,, | 18.00 a | 14.00 |
| ,, Sydney, ,, | 10.50 a | — |
| WINDOW GLASS per box. | 3.20 a | 3.30 |
| SUNDRIES PEDDIDS, &c., | | |
| ,, RATTANS, Straits, per pcl. | 5.70 a | 6.25 |
| ,, Banjar, ,, | 4.50 a | 4.60 |
| ,, PEPPER, White, ,, | 17.00 a | 17.50 |
| ,, ,, Black, ,, | 9.75 a | 10.50 |
| ,, BETEL NUT, ,, | 1.65 a | 2.70 |
| ,, SANDAL WOOD Malabar, ,, | 3.50 a | 4.10 |
| ,, ,, South Seas, ,, | 15.00 a | 16.50 |
| ,, SAPAN WOOD, Manila, ,, | 1.55 a | 2.00 |
| ,, ,, Siam, ,, | 2.50 a | 2.75 |
| FLOUR, American, per barrel of 200 lbs. | 5.75 a | 6.80 |
| ,, ,, ,, of 100 lbs. | 3.00 a | 3.70 |
| ,, California, per sack of 50 lbs. | 1.10 a | 1.20 |
| WHEAT, Tientsin, per pcl. | 1.30 a | 1.35 |
| ,, California, ,, | 2.25 a | 2.30 |
| SUGAR, Canton White, 1 a 5 ,, | 6.70 a | 7.15 |
| ,, ,, Dk. Brown, ,, | 3.50 a | 5.60 |
| ,, West Coast, Dk. Brown, ,, | 3.20 a | 3.30 |
| ,, Manila, Dry White, ,, | 4.20 a | 4.30 |
| ,, Candy, ,, | 9.10 a | 9.15 |
| CAMPHOR, packed, ,, | 14.25 a | 14.50 |
| PEAS, White, ,, | 1.90 a | 2.05 |
| ,, Green, ,, | 2.50 a | 2.75 |
| ,, Black, ,, | 1.75 a | 1.90 |
| ,, Yellow, ,, | 1.85 a | 1.95 |
| MUSHROOMS, ,, | 58.50 a | 61.00 |
| BEAWEED, Green, ,, | 1.80 a | 2.50 |
| ,, Cut, ,, | 3.50 a | 3.75 |
| MUSSELS, Dry Siam large, ,, | 11.00 a | 18.00 |
| ,, ,, ,, middle, ,, | 7.75 a | 8.20 |
| ,, ,, ,, small ,, | 5.50 a | 5.75 |
| VERMICELLI, Tientsin, ,, | 6.50 a | 7.00 |
| BEES WAX, Japan, White, ,, | 12.00 a | 12.20 |
| ,, ,, Hankow, ,, | 80.00 a | 81.00 |

## SHIPPING IN THE CANTON WATERS.

| Vessels. | Captains. | Flag & Rig. | Tons. | Consignees. | Destination. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **HONGKONG.** | | | | | |
| STEAMERS. | | | | | |
| Abbotsford | J. Mann | Brit. str | 649 | Vogel, Hagedorn & Co | |
| Aden | F. Johnson | Chi. str | 800 | C. M. S. N. Co | |
| Ægean | Stewart | Brit. str | 836 | Holliday, Wise & Co | |
| Albay | | Span. str | 269 | D. Lapraik & Co | Repairing |
| Brisbane | R. Balfour | Brit. str | 891 | Gibb, Livingston & Co | Singapore, &c. |
| Cawdor Castle | J. Greig | Brit. str | 1213 | Adamson, Bell & Co | |
| China | P. H. Hennings | Ger. str | 642 | Siemssen & Co | |
| Crocus | R. H. Joy | Brit. str | 1297 | Ah Yon | |
| Danube | A. Clenchy | Brit. str | 561 | Tack-mee & Co | |
| Fame | Vicary | Brit. str | 116 | H. K. & W. Dk. Co | *Tug Plying* |
| Foiwan | | Brit. str | | A. Heard & Co., Agents | |
| Fleetra Castle | Geo. B. Dickie | Brit. str | 1622 | Adamson, Bell & Co | |
| Formosa | B. Blanco | Span. str | 855 | Vogel, Hagedorn & Co | Amoy |
| Glengyle | Martin | Brit. str | 1265 | Butterfield & Swire | |
| Hindostan | H. de Smidt | Brit. str | 991 | D. Sassoon, Sons & Co | Singapore, &c. |
| Kinshan ‡ | Cary | Brit. str | 1050 | A. Heard & Co., Agents | |
| Kiu-Kiang ‡ | Benning | Brit. str | 1061 | A. Heard & Co., Agents | |
| Leonor | | Span. str | 393 | D. Lapraik & Co | Repairing |
| Little Orphan | | Brit. str | 40 | Capt. J. B. Benning | |
| Lotus | Grey | Brit. str | 1407 | D. Sassoon, Sons & Co | |
| Malacca | Barnard | Brit. str | 1045 | P. & O. S. N. Co | Yokohama |
| Massilia | M. Brace | Brit. str | 1830 | Siemssen & Co | |
| Nankin | | Brit. str | 1033 | P. & O. S. N. Co | |
| Nestor | Courtney | Brit. str | 1414 | Butterfield & Swire | Shanghai |
| Norna | | Brit. str | 606 | Kwok Acheong | Laid up |
| Orissa | Edmonds | Brit. str | 1100 | P. & O. S. N. Co | |
| Pawtaxet | | Amr. str | 280 | Aug. Heard & Co | Repairing |
| Poyang § | Carroll | Brit. str | 821 | A. Heard & Co., Agents | |
| Str J. Jeejeebhoy | | Brit. str | 101 | Kwok Acheong | Repairing |
| State of Virginia | Moodie | Brit. str | 1600 | Gilman & Co | Camoes |
| Thales | M. Young | Brit. str | 820 | Jardine, Matheson & Co | Singapore, &c. |
| Tom Morton | J. Wester | Brit. str | 1400 | Gibb, Livingston & Co | |
| Viking | R. S. Tannock | Brit. str | 1686 | Melchers & Co | |
| Yesso | Punchard | Brit. str | 559 | D. Lapraik & Co | East Coast |
| Yot-sai | | Brit. str | 180 | Kwok Acheong | |
| Yettung | Riddel | Brit. str | 323 | Kwok Acheong | Swatow |
| | | | | *‡ Running between Hongkong and Canton.* | |
| | | | | *§ Running between Macao and Hongkong.* | |
| SAILING VESSELS. | | | | | |
| Admiral Deroulx | Cariqua | Fren. bk | 774 | Carlowitz & Co | |
| Admiral Tegetthoff | Reher | Ger. bk | 873 | Melchers & Co | |
| Archer | M. Pike | Amr. sh | 904 | P. M. S. S. Co | |
| Aristos | A. E. Kildahl | Nor. bk | 531 | Siemssen & Co | |
| Atlantic | G. O. Mellin | Brit. sh | 1709 | Aug. Heard & Co | San Francisco |
| Avonmore | W. R. Corfield | Brit. sh | 1260 | Russell & Co | San Francisco |
| Benedicta | Jessen | Ger. sch | 247 | Wm. Pustau & Co | |
| Britain's Pride | Batsey | Brit. bg | 178 | Ed. Schellhass & Co | |
| Ceylon | Reynold | Brit. bk | 590 | Melchers & Co | Saigon |
| Chow Sye | Stehneyer | Siam. sh | 422 | Chinese | |
| Colombo | P. F. Hener | Brit. bk | 384 | Aug. Heard & Co | |
| Countess of Errol | A. Taylor | Brit. sch | 218 | Vogel, Hagedorn & Co | New York |
| Corinne | T. Laidmann | Brit. bk | 395 | Wieler & Co | Saigon |
| Diamond City | Schumacher | Siam. bk | 420 | Chinese | |
| Diane | Chourretto | Fren. sh | 711 | Landstein & Co | |
| Ellen Munroe | Norcross | Amr. sh | 1383 | Vogel, Hagedorn & Co | San Francisco |
| Eleanor | Geo. Jobson | Brit. bk | 433 | H. Kiser | |
| Endeavour | Warland | Amr. sh | 960 | Purdon & Co | |
| Eudymion | T. Richardson | Brit. sh | 759 | Order | |
| Faugh Ballagh | Rute | Ger. bk | 272 | Carlowitz & Co | |
| Glory | Sartorph | Siam. bk | 427 | Tack-mee & Co | |
| Green Jacket | H. D. Roe | Brit. sh | 1053 | Melchers & Co | Bangkok |
| Hazard | Lewis | Amr. bg | 396 | Russell & Co | Honolulu |
| Her B. Highness | H. King | Brit. sh | 1240 | Melchers & Co | San Francisco |
| Juno | R. Diederich | Ger. bk | 517 | Wm. Pustau & Co | |
| Juno | | Amr. bk | 350 | Chinese | |
| Kvik | Thompsen | Brit. bg | 187 | Arnhold, Karberg & Co | |
| McNear | Carter | Amr. sh | 1308 | Order | |
| Panama | C. Burgdorff | Ger. bk | 416 | Wm. Pustau & Co | Dragon |
| Presto | N. Irgens | Dat. bk | 360 | Ed. Schellhass & Co | |
| Pyrmont | D. Dietricksen | Ger. bk | 444 | Olyphant & Co | New York |
| Starlight | Benedictsen | Siam. bg | 239 | Chinese | |
| Union | M. Nabarria | Span. sch | 182 | Remedios & Co | |
| Vesta | Dirks | Ger. bk | 385 | Melchers & Co | Tientsin |
| Villa de Rivadavia | M. Camois | Span. bg | 261 | Brandao & Co | Manila |
| W. H. Besse | W. H. Besse | Amr. sh | 1026 | Arnhold, Karberg & Co | |
| RECEIVING VESSELS & HULKS. | | | | | |
| Chase | Mather | Pow. Mag | 283 | Harbour Master | |
| John Adam | J. Cradock | Hulk | 318 | Water Police | |

| Vessels. | Captains. | Flag & Rig. | Tons | Consignees. | Destination. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Lintin | | | | |
| | Charles Maureau | Fren. bk | 363 | Chinese | |
| | Dora | Ger. bk | 265 | Melchers & Co | Tientsin |
| **WHAMPOA.** | | | | | |
| STEAMERS. | | | | | |
| | | Brit. str | 69 | Kwok Acheong | |
| SAILING VESSELS. | | | | | |
| | Drewes | Brit. str | 314 | Siemssen & Co | |
| | Godsil | H.I.C.M. | g.b. | | |
| | Wade | H.I.C.M. | g.b. | | |
| | E. Choy | H.I.C.M. | g.b. | | |
| | Demie | H.I.C.M. | g.b. | | |
| | R. F. B. Lewis | U.S. cor. | | | |
| | Palmer | H.I.C.M. | g.b. | | |
| | Smith | Brit. str | 1890 | A. Heard & Co., Agents | |
| | James Stewart | H.I.C.M. | g.b. | | |
| | F. Scott | H.I.C.M. | g.b. | | |
| | Corner | Brit. str | 530 | Butterfield & Swire | |
| | Longueville | H.I.C.M. | g.b. | | |
| | R. Cass | Brit. str | 738 | Siemssen & Co | |
| | | | | *‡ In the river between Cheung-chow and Canton.* | |
| **MACAO.** | | | | | |
| | | | | *In port on 11th April, 1875.* | |
| | J. Gumaroes | Port. g-b. | | | |
| | A. H. Benning | Brit. str | | A. Heard & Co., Agents | |
| | F. Cabral | Port. g-b. | | | |
| | | | | *‡ Running between Canton and Macao.* | |
| **SWATOW.** | | | | | |
| | | | | *In port on 13th April, 1875.* | |
| Annie Gray | E. More | Brit. sh | 726 | E. Vincent & Co | Singapore |
| Constance | Shutton | Brit. bk | 350 | Bradley & Co | Chefoo |
| Ingelburg | Jacobson | Ger. bk | 396 | Dircks & Kruger | |
| Merlin | Tupanau | Brit. sch | 248 | Master | Chefoo |
| Ocean | Hoyer | Ger. bk | 457 | Dircks & Kruger | Takao |
| Pallas | Luders | Ger. bk | 827 | Dircks & Kruger | |
| Rebecca | Borstel | Ger. bk | 256 | Dircks & Kruger | |
| **AMOY.** | | | | | |
| | | | | *In port on 11th April, 1875.* | |
| | | Ger. bk | 218 | H. A. Petersen & Co | Bangkok |
| | | Brit. bg | 214 | Dodd & Co | Tamsui |
| | | Ger. bk | 339 | H. A. Petersen & Co | Taiwanfoo |
| | | Ger. bk | 333 | H. A. Petersen & Co | Samarang |
| | | Dan. bk | 316 | H. A. Petersen & Co | Keelung |
| | | Brit. sch | 205 | Boyd & Co | Taiw